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S a m m l u n g

englischer

Original

H a n d l u n g s - B r i e f e

mit

deutschen Anmerkungen

von

Johann Georg Cleminius.

Vierter Theil.

Erlangen

bei Johann Jakob Palm.

1805.

A
C o l l e c t i o n
of
Original English
Merchants Letters

with
German Notes
by
John George Cleminius.

Vol. IV.

Erlang
printed for J. J. Palm.
1805.

Collected

Original English

Mitchell's Letters

with
German notes

John George Clemens

Stadtbibliothek
Augsburg

I.

Vienna.

Nuremberg.

Sir,

We are indebted for the honour of your Address to Messieurs S. & C. of your place and these friends assuring us, that in the article of Cotton we could not apply to another house, that is either more willing or capable of giving us more satisfaction, in the purchase of this commodity than yours, we in consequence of which herewith hand you an order for 20 Bales, in the assortment as specified at foot of this, to be forwarded to Mr I. G. Hammer of Regensburgh, with all dispatch possible. It is a very essential point (object) for us to have the Cotton of the first quality and by no means such a one that has been



packed out with you. We have only to observe that if you provide us with such a merchandize, that is worth its price and that you let us enjoy every advantage possible, we shall be able of giving you very considerable orders thereon.

Our abovementioned friends have informed us, that you have adopted the mode of selling at three months credit, which we comply with; but should you prefer to be paid immediately on receipt of Invoice, and of course quote the prices lower in proportion, we have no objection either of remitting you good bills on your place or of opening you a credit on such a place, on which your Exchange may stand the most to our advantage.

We are now in expectation of receiving soon the Invoice, being in the interim with due regard

Sir

Your most obdt hble Sts

W. & G. B.

Note



Note

10 Bales Sal. Cotton 1st quality10 ditto Uxur 1st quality

20 Bales

Aufschrift des Briefs: —

Mr

Alexander Hazzi

Mercht

Vienna.

2.

Messrs W. & G. B.

Nuremberg.

Vienna.

Gentlemen,

I am much obliged to our mutual good friends Messieurs S. & C. of this place for having procured me the honour of your worthy acquaintance and be assured, that I shall always exert my utmost endeavours to merit your confidence.

Due notice has been taken of your kind order of 20 Bales of Cotton, which



I shall hand you Invoice of in the course of this week, expecting within two or three days a very large supply thereof from my native country, my father & brethern carrying on this business at Salonicco in Greece — which I hope is of such a quality, as may satisfy you. As to the payment, I, with the greatest pleasure, grant you 3 months. The discount being here so very high as 10 per Cent, I shall deduct the same, if you permit to draw the amount at 2 months, on sending the Invoice, on what places, you shall think proper, to open me the necessary credit.

Salonicco Cotton 1st quality F. 70.

Ditto 2^d do - 62.

Uxur 1st do - 80.

Ditto 2^d none at market.

Exchange on Hambro' 176 Dollars Vienna

Curry per 100 Dolls Banco

Amsterdam 160 per 100 Dollars

or f. 250 Banco

Augsburgh 118 f. Vienna Curry

per 100 f. Augsb. Corr.

London 10 f. per 1 Liv. Sterls



3.

Nuremberg.

Vienna.

I crave your kind reference to my letter of the — Instant, and the Cotton expected from my parents being arrived the day before yesterday, and having the quality found such, as I flatter myself shall prove satisfactory, I have today forwarded to the care of Mr I.G. Hammer of Regensburgh 20 Bales of Cotton No 1 to 20. of which the Invoice goes inclosed, amounting to F - - this Curry, at your debit, if free of errors. I wish the goods safe to your hands, and doubt not but you will be satisfied therewith, assuring you, that for to have the honour of doing more considerable business with you, I have quoted the prices so low, as no house of this place can ever do.

4.

Invoice of 20 Bales of Cotton, marked and numbered as in the margin, bought upon

A 3

or-



order and for account of Messieurs W. & G. B. of Nuremberg and forwarded upon their risk, to the care of Mr I. G. Hammer of Regensburgh, at F. 6. p^o lb freight, to their further directions, viz^t:

W G 10 Bales of Macedonian Cotton
B weighing:

N^o 1. 140 lb N^o 6. 142 lb

- 2. 136 - - 7. 148 -

- 3. 134 - - 8. 133 -

- 4. 138 - - 9. 141 -

- 5. 132 - - 10. 138 -

Gross 680 lb

702 lb

- 702 -

Gross 1382 lb

Tare 70 - at 7 lb per Bale

Neat 1312 lb . . . at F. 65 p^o F. 852. 48

- 10 Bales ditto Uxur 1st fort

N^o 11. 140 lb N^o 16. 150 lb

- 12. 147 - - 17. 143 -

- 13. 148 - - 18. 131 -

- 14. 150 - - 19. 148 -

- 15. 150 - - 20. 137 -

Gross 735 lb

Gross 709 lb

Gross



Gross 735 lb

- 7⁰⁰9 -

Gross 1444 lb

Tare 70 - at 7 lb per Bale

Neat 1374 lb . . . at F. 73 p $\frac{9}{8}$ - 1003 - 1 -

Curry f 1855 - 49 -

Errors Excepted

Vienna — —

Alex^r Hazzi.

5.

Regensburgh.

Vienna.

Sir,

The intention of the present is to inform you herewith, of my having to day forwarded to your Address, with Carrier — at f. 6 per Cwt freight, to be delivered within twenty days

W G 20 Bales of Cotton No $\frac{1}{2}$ weighing

B

Gross 2826 lb as per List of the Customhouse annexed

which you'll please to procure reception

A 4

of



of and to follow therewith the directions of Messieurs W. & G. B. of Nuremberg, settling yourself with them about your disbursements thereon.

6.

Vienna.

Nuremberg.

Both your agreeable favours of the Instant are to hand, the last covering Invoice of 20 Bales of Cotton, for the amount of which, being F. 1855. - 49 Kr. Currency, having been found right, your account stands credited with us. After deducting $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent discount of 3 months, being F. 46 - 24 Kr. there remain due to you F. 1809 - 25 Kr. which, upon receipt of this, you may draw on our account at 2 mths upon Messrs Carli & Comp. of Amsterdam and rely on your bills being duly honoured, having given them already the necessary orders for that purpose.

We shall be glad to find the Cotton such as you mention and be assured that,
in



in that case, our transactions shall become of the greatest importance.

We expect your further advices in regard to that article and in the interim remain &c.

7.

Nuremberg.

Regensburgh.

Yesterday I have received from Mr Alexander Hazzi of Vienna

W G 20 Bales of Cotton No 1. to 20.

B

which according to your order, I have immediately forwarded to your Address with Carrier Holzer at F. $1 \frac{3}{4}$ freight $\frac{0}{0}$. Annexed you have Acct: of Charges thereof amounting to F 221 - 35 kr. in French Dollars ad F $2 \frac{3}{4}$ for which I beg you to credit my account.

Recommending myself to your further favours I remain truly.

A 5

8.



8.

Account of Charges of G W 20 Bales of
 Cotton N^o 1 to 20 received from Mrs
 Alexr Hazzi of Vienna on account of Mess^{rs}
 W. & G. B. of Nuremberg and forwarded
 to them with Carrier Holzer at F 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per
 100 lb viz^t:

Freight from 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ at F. 6 — F 169 - 30 Ct.

$\frac{1}{2}$ or F. 84 - 45 in Cash at 120 $\frac{0}{0}$ f. 101 42

$\frac{1}{2}$ in Banco Notes at 90 & 120 $\frac{0}{0}$ - 91 36

Austrian duty . . . - 7 15

Inward ditto . . . - 3 16

Receiving, weighing &c. . . - 1 30

Reparation . . . - 2 30

Duty at Stadt am Hof . . . - 2 48

Postage of Letters . . . - — 48

my Commission at 30 Kr. pr Bale - 10 —

in Fr. D^s at f. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ F. 221 25

Errors Excepted

Regensburgh —

I. G. Hammer.



9.

Amsterdam.

Vienna.

The merit of the present is to inform you that I have to day taken the liberty of drawing upon you upon order and for account of Messrs W. & G. B. of Nuremberg

F. 1884 - 16 Styv^s Banco at 6 Weeks date
in favour of I. S. & C. Value
of I. I. S.

which I recommend to your kind protection, not doubting but the above mentioned friends will already have given the necessary orders for honouring them, requesting you at the same time to come to an understanding with these friends about them.

I seize this opportunity of tendering you my best services in this place, assuring you that I shall always make it my duty of serving you to the best of your Interest.

10.

Vienna 2d July 180 — pr. F. 1884 - 16 Stg Banco.

At six weeks after date please to pay this First of Exchange to the Order of Messieurs John Taylor & Comp. the Sum of Eighteen Hundred Eighty Four Gylvers, 16 Styvers Banco Value of John James Shower and place it to account of W & G. B. as advised by

To
Good for Eighteen Hundred Eighty four
Gylvers and 16 Styvs Banco

Alexr Hazzi

Messrs Carli & Comp.
Mchts

First
Amsterdam
No 760.

Ware er acceptirt worden, so wurde darunter geschriben worden seyn: acceptet for Eighteen Hundred Eighty four Gylvers, 16 Styvers Banco.

Carli & Comp.

Vienna 2d July 180. per f. 1884. 16 Styvs Banco.

At six weeks after date please to pay this Second of Exchange, First not paid, to the Order of Messieurs John Taylor & Comp. the Sum of Eighteen Hundred Eighty Four Gylders and 16 Styvs Banco. Value of John James Shower and place it to account of W. & G. B. as advised by

To

Messrs Carli & Comp.

Nichts

Second

Amsterdam

N^o 760.

Wäre Prima zum Accept nach Amsterdam an Hovy & Comp. eingefandt worden, so müßte am Ende, der Länge des Wechsel nach, auf der Secda angemessen werden müssen:

First in hands of Messrs Hovy & Co. Amsterdam.
 Première à l'acceptation chez Messrs Hovy & Co.
 Prima bei den Herren Hovy & Co. in Amsterdam.



Nuremberg.

Vienna.

In conformity with your order by letter of the — I have today valued for your account upon Messieurs Charles & Comp. of Amsterdam

F. 1884 - 16 Stv^s B^{co} at 6 weeks date wherewith, not doubting of them being duly honoured, I have balanced the amount of the Cotton, at the Exchange of 160 per Cent, adding thereto F. 46 - 24 Curry amount of discount of 3 months, at 10 p^o annual Interests.

Happy shall I be soon to be favoured again with your kind orders.

By late account from Salonicco the next crop is far from proving good, the frequent rains, we had for some time past having been detrimental to the plant, therefore neither the quality can be expected to be superior nor the quantity abundant. There is now in my opinion the most favour-



vourable period to make and adventure in this article. At Salonitto the Toppo or 20 oca's cost now 210 Aspres, Exchange on Vienna at 50 Paras per Gylder Vienna Currency, 40 Paras per Piafter, after which you may easily make your Calculation and there is no doubt but prices of the 1st quality will enhance, the stocks on hands of which being but very small, and from the this years crop nothing to expect. As to the inferior sorts, I do not think they will experience any variation, considerable parcels thereof laying still as well here, as at Presburgh, Belgrad and Semlin.

13.

Calculation of 1 Towar or 2 Bales of Cotton, forwarded from Salonitto to Vienna by way of Belgrad, vizt.

2 Bales weighing	240.
------------------	------

110 Tops ... at 210 Asps. P. 90.	150
----------------------------------	-----

Char-



Charges.

Commission at Seres	P. 1.	—	
Advance on the freight	- 32.	—	
to the Jannizars	.	— 120	
Bedeat	.	— 120	
Hair Sacks	.	- 4.	—
binding and packing	- —	110	
Postage of Letters	- 2.	220	
		41	90
	Piasters	132	—
Our Commission 3 pCt		4	—
	Piasters	136	—
Charges in Belgrad and Semlin		24	—
	Piasters	160	—
at 50 Paras pr Piafter Exchange			
on Vienna		F. 148	—
freight till Vienna &c.	.	- 22	—
		F. 170	—

A Topo being equal about 4 lb Vienna
 Wt the two Bales would weigh about 440 lb
 Therefore 100 lb would come to stand at
 Vienna f. 38 - 38. Vienna Currency. To
 those of my readers, who wish to get par-
 ticularly acquainted with the present state
 of



of the trade of Greece, I can recommend:
Beaujour Tableau du Commerce de la Grèce. Paris 2 vols, of which we have
 a very good german translation by Mr
 Sprengel.

14.

Amsterdam.

Nuremberg.

In answer to your much esteemed favour
 of the — we are much obliged to you for
 the kindness you had in honouring on our
 account Mr B^s of Bourdeaux draft for 3000
 D^s Curry, and the time approaching, when
 they fall due, we herewith remit you for
 provision of the same

L. 350 — — on H. et C. of London due
 6th August, First in hands of
 Richard Pye Esqr.

• 250 — — on John Harrison of Lever-
 • 600 — — Stg pool payable in Lon-
 don 1st with the above
 Mr Pye.



F. 1800 — B^o on van V. & S. of your
place due the —

wherewith you'll please to do the needful
and credit our account for, at the highest
exchanges obtainable.

Should Mr Alex^r Hazzi of Vienna draw
upon you on our account for about F.
2000. —. at 6 weeks, we beg your hon-
ouring his draft for so much, assuring you
that full provision shall be made you for
the same in due time.

15.

Nuremberg.

Amsterdam.

Your favour of the — brought us your
remittances for

L 350 — — } Sterls per London
- 250 — — }

F 1800 — B^o on V. & S. here, of which
the first have been negotiated at 36 Sh.
vls & 95 per Cent, making Corr^t F. 6056.
5^s excluded of Brokerage, which in due
time



time shall appear in Account Current, the latter at 95 per Cent, being Current F. 1710 — which both sums have been passed to the credit of your account.

Mr A. Hazzi of Vienna has drawn upon us for your account, dated 2^d July at 6 weeks date

F. 1884 — 16 Sts Bco, which in compliance with your order, we have accepted on presentation and shall not fail of discharging the same at maturity relying on your exactness of providing us with the needful for the same before they become due.

P. S. Were English bills not so much in demand as they are, we would not have succeeded to place the bill on Liverpool at 36. for indirect bills are always some what cheaper, than those drawn direct on London.

Exchange on
Hambro' 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvs Bco per Dollar of 2
Ms Bco

B 2

Vien.



Vienna	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	detti per Dollar Va Curry
Paris	54	grots vlems per Ecu of 3 Livres ts
Madrid	88	detti per Ducado di Cambio of 375 Maravedis
Lisboa	48	detti per Crusado of 400 Rees
Venetia	88	detti per Ducato di Banco
Genova	84	detti per Pezza of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Livres.

16.

Regensburgh.

Nuremberg.

We have duly received the 20 Bales of Cotton N^o $\frac{1}{2}$ 6. you advise to have fowarded us under date of the — and you are credited for amount of Charges in F. 221. 25 Kr. Fr. D^s at f 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ agreeable with account.

Inclosed with remit you 4 assignments for

F. 78. 45. dated 6th last at 6^{sw} on I. G. in Straubing

F.



F. 78. 45 Trspirt

F. 103. — ditto, same fight on I. P. of
Passau

- 107. — ditto d^o on I. P. of Haffnerzell

- 56. 15 ditto d^o on I. K. of Wegschaid

f 345. — in Louis at F 11.

which we beg you to procure the needful
with and to credit our account for, when in
cash, observing at the - same time separately,
what you disbursed for postage of letters &c.
We could not refuse accepting these assign-
ments from the drawer, who is a very so-
lid young man, with whom we are con-
nected in business, for which we beg your
pardon, requesting you to command our
services on similar or other occurrences.

From Messrs G. & H. of Presburgh
you'll receive on our account 200 Bales
of Tobacco in leaves, thro' the hands of
Messrs S. & C. of Vienna, for which you'll
have our directions in due time. We long
to know, when this Tobacco can arrive
with you, to take our measures according-

B 3

ly,



ly, in case we could find an opportunity of selling it on contract.

17.

Form einer Anweisung in englischer Sprache.

At six weeks after date Mr I. G. of Straubing will be pleased to pay against this my assignment to the Order of Messrs G. & W. B. the sum of Seventy Eight Gylders & 45 Kr. in Louisdors at f 11. and place it to account as advised by

Nuremberg

Charles Good.

for f 78. 45 Kr. Ls at f 11.

18.

Vienna.

Amsterdam.

In answer to your much esteemed favour of the — we shall duly honour your draft for

F. 1884. 45 Styvs Bco, in favour of I. Taylor & Comp. Value of I. I. Shower

pas-



passed on us on account of Messieurs W. & G. B. of Nuremberg, from whom we have already the necessary orders for that purpose.

We are sorry that it is out of our power to avail ourselves of your kind offer of services, being not inclined to give up our old friends, with whom are connected so long time.

If you think us fit of rendering you any services here, we beg you to command them, whenever an opportunity offers.

19.

Frachtbrief.

With Carriers — you'll please to receive the undermentioned goods, for which, if delivered in good order and well conditioned within twenty days, you'll pay him Six Guilders per Cwt freight, half in cash, half in Banco Notes; as per advice from

Alexander Hazzi.

B 4

G W



GW
B Twenty Bales of Cotton weighing

N^o 1. 140 lb &c.

together 2886 lb say Two Thousand
Eight Hundred, Eighty Six pounds Gross
weight.

20.

Amsterdam,

Nuremberg.

We have still to answer before us your
much esteemed lines of the — the contents
of which we have noted in conformity
with you and thank for you readiness in
honouring Mrs Hazzi's draft for F. 1884.
16^s Banco valued on you on our account.
Thesame becoming soon due, we inclosed
remit you

F 1000. — our own draft at 2 months
on Kluppel & Sons

• 884. 16 dated Augsburg 4th at 6 Weeks

F. 1884. 16 Sh on van Hemmert & Comp.

which you'll please to get accepted and
when paid, to carry it to the credit of our
account.

Mef-

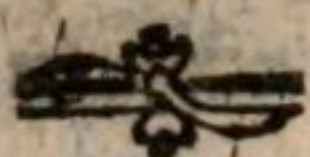


Messieurs Dandaule et Comp. of Marseille will soon send you Bill of Loading of fundry goods, with orders for effecting insurance thereon, which we beg you to have done with 10 per Cent imaginary profit, and should these gentlemen draw upon you for about 8 to 9000 Livres tournois, we request you to honour upon receipt of Bill of Loading their drafts to that amount on our account, depending upon our making you due and timely remittances for thesame, before its expiration.

21.

After having served many years in several very respectable houses of England, France and Italy and lately in the house of Mr — of this place I have now taken the resolution to set up for myself.

I shall particularly confine myself to the commission-line; but every business, which my friends may be so kind to favour me with, shall be executed in such a man-



ner that they may, as I flatter myself, have every reason, to be satisfied with my dealings.

A long experience in trade, with a sufficient capital, connected with the assistance of several friends of mine put me in the situation to carry on my business with all easiness.

Happy shall I be to be soon favoured with your kind commands and be assured, they shall be attended to so as to deserve your entire confidence therewith.

I beg you'll please to take notice of my signature, and remain with due regard &c.

22.

Paris.

Riga.

It is a very long time we have not had the pleasure of addressing you.

With the present we take the liberty of handing you inclosed two Bills of

L



L 12000. — }
- 13000. — } on Devincy of your place
which we beg you to get accepted and to
keep 'em for the call of the Seconds.

We beg your pardon for the troubles
we make you by it, requesting you to ma-
ke use of our services, whenever an op-
portunity offers.

We are with sentiments of respect &c.

P. S. We doubt not of our above bills being
duly honoured on presentation; but should
that not be the case, contrary to our ex-
pectation, we recommend them to your
kind protection, requesting you to write
on that account immediately to Mr S. of
Havre, on whose account they are drawn.

Amsterdam 6 $\frac{0}{100}$ adv. Hambro' $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{100}$ loss
at 65/d London 3/m 365 groshes.

23.

Riga.

Paris.

Your kind letter of the — dropt in by last
post covering

L



L 12000. — } on Devincy
 - 13000. — }

which are refused acceptance of, the acceptor having no advice as yet from Havre. I waited three days in hopes that Mr S. order would arrive, but this not having been the case, I have got them protested and beg you to credit me for Protest Charges L. 11. 10^s tours. I wrote directly to Mr S. and hope to receive still an answer today from him. Should that be the case, you shall know it at foot of this. Should he not order Mr Devincy to accept your drafts, I shall honour 'em, hoping that with the returning mail you'll open me the necessary credit, to take my reimbursement for 'em.

P. S. Mr S's answer is just received and Mr Devincy having accepted your drafts and the Protest Charges paid, all is now in order and I keep the Firsts for the call of the Seconds.

Riga — per L 12000, — tournois,

At three months after date please to pay this our First of Exchange to the Order of ourselves the Sum of Twelve Thousand Livres tournois. Value of ourselves and place it to account of S. as advised by

Mr

Devincy

Banker

First Paris

N^o 4270.

Good for twelve Thousand Livres tournois

S. & S.



25.

Fr.

Riga — — per L 12000. — tournois.

At three months after date please to pay this our Second of Exchange, First unpaid, to the order of ourselves the Sum of Twelve Thousand Livres tournois, Value of ourselves and place it to account of S. as advised by

Mr

Devincy

Banker

Paris

Second

N^o 4270.

Good for Twelve Thousand Livres tournois

S. & S.

WFD. In case of need with

Tourton & Ravel Esqrs.

First in hands of Messieurs
Peregaux & Comp.

Première à l'acceptation chez
Messrs Peregaux & Comp.

Prima bei den Herren Peregaux
& Comp.





Endorsements.

Pay the contents to Mr John Gibbons or
order. Value in account.

Riga

S. & S.

For me to the Order of William & Francis
Dubois. Value received Hambro'

John Gibbons

Payés à l'ordre de Mr Jaques Raymond.

Valeur en compte. à Londres ce —

W^m F^s Dubois

Pour moi à l'ordre de Messieurs W^m &
Sa^l Rawlinsons. Valeur de James Rowe
Esq^r à Londres ce — —

Par Procⁿ de Jaques Raymond
Jean Angely

For us to the Order of Sir James Bald-
win & Comp. Value in account, Man-
chester

Pr Procⁿ of W. & S. Rawlinsons.
John Becker

Für uns an die Herren Panifex, Gorkel &
Comp. Werth in Rechnung. London

Pr Proc. v. Js Baldwin & Co.

Joh. Gray. W^m Sammer.

Pr Acquit

Panifex Gorkel & Comp.



26.

This will be handed you by Captⁿ Rider of my Ship Jean, whom I take the liberty of recommending to your kind reception, begging you, to lend him your kind assistance, in whatever he may want it. The wind blowing very favorable to day, he intends to launch into sea to morrow morning. May the Almighty grant him a quick and safe passage.

With the morning post I shall have the pleasure of writing you at large, being in the interim with due respect &c.

27.

Vienna.

Nuremberg.

I am favoured with your kind letter of the — informing me of my last remittance on T. being cashed, for which, Charges deducted, I debit you F. 1250 — Currency, which sum I made free to draw upon you today at 3 weeks date, to the order
(oder



(oder in favour) of Mr J. Brentano. I beg that due honour may be paid to my draft on presentation, balancing therewith this transaction.

Should your Exchange continue to fall still more, I may perhaps soon make you a large remittance, supposing that the peace shall soon be concluded, which cannot but have a very favourable influence on your Exchange.

28.

Nuremberg.

Vienna.

The present has only for its aim to acquaint you that your draft of

F 1250. — Currency Order of J. Brentano advised by letter of the — Instant, shall upon appearance, meet with the best reception and your account when paid, balanced therewith. There is no doubt of the peace being made, our government being much inclined to listen to the proposals lately made from France.



29.

Hambro^r.

Franckfurth.

Mr Joseph Sautier of Freyburgh having ordered us to remit you B^{co} Ms 4000 — and Messieurs Griesbach & Comp. of Carlsruhe likewise B^{co} Ms 2200 —, we in consequence of which herewith hand you

B^{co} M^s 3000 — in L 250 — — Sterling dated London 1st June at 2 U^s drawn by Splittgerber & Comp. on Lubert & Comp.

- - 2400 — in Dollars 800 — Banco drawn by Lindenblatt & Klapper in Riga $\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{7}$ May on Paschen et Comp.

- - 1800 — in Dollars 980 — at 2 M^s B^{co} each, drawn by J. Dankert in Amst. dated

B^{co} M^s 6200 — 1. June at 2 m^s on J. Pini.

wherewith you'll please to do the needful and credit the abovementioned friends for in the proportions as above alledged, acknowledging the receipt thereof.

30.



30.

Nuremberg.

Stuttgart.

In reply to your favour of the I inclosed
remit you again

F 55 — at sight on Lucas Preiswerck of
Basel

for which I have debited your account.

As to the bills on Mengen & Waldsee
I have not as yet advice from them being
cashed, and for that reason must postpone
forwarding you the 3 Casks of Tobacco.

Today eight days I have send you two
letters from Mistriss C. which I hope you
have duly received.

For the rest I hope you'll make your
arrangements in such a manner, that the
above remittance will be sufficient for con-
tinuing your Journey, it being out of my
power to make you further advances.



Stuttgardt.

Your favour of the — brought me

F. 45. —.	pr the 1 Jan. next	] on J. J. B.
- 70. —.	- - 1 Febr. ditto	
- 71. 52. -	- - 1 Jany ditto on B. A.	

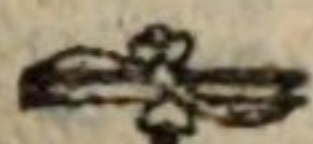
F. 186. 52 Kr. this Currency

with which I shall do the needful to credit, your account for, when in cash.

I am very sorry that it is for the present out of my power to send you 30 Louis, money being so scarce here, that I can but face my own business with much trouble. However in order to show you my readiness to serve you, I send you with the to-morrows stage Coach.

12 Louis at F. 11 K. 6.

which you will please to carry to the credit of my account with F 133. 12. In vain have I been on the lookout to get a Bill on Geneva, but none was to be had.



32.

Heilbronn.

Stuttgardt.

Inclosed is Copy of an Assignment on your
goodfelves for

F. 137. 36 Kr Curry drawn by M. & I.
Carry at 14 weeks date

which, if right, we beg you to return to
us provided with the needful, expecting
in due time the payment for it, in that
case.

33.

Stuttgardt.

Heilbronn.

Your favour of the — has duly been handed
us & inclosed you will please to receive
for the assignment in your hands for F. 137
36 kr. the same sum on Messrs Mann & Comp
of your place. Please to do the needful
therewith & to return us afterwards the
Original of above mentioned Assignment
on us.

Stadtbibliothek
Augsburg

C 3

34.



We have the honour to inform you herewith of the partnership we have contracted to-day under the firm of S. & B. and to recommend ourselves to the execution of your orders in this place.

We confine ourselves principally to the Commission line; but every business, that our friends may be so kind as to trust to our care, let it consist in the purchase or sale of goods, insurance, exchange, or any thing else trade may offer, shall be duly attended to.

We have both served in several very respectable countinghouses & by our long experience, in trade with a sufficient Capital we think, we are able to serve our friends to their satisfaction.

We subjoin our respective signatures, which we beg you to take due notice of.

We



We shall be glad to have soon an opportunity of convincing you in effect that we are truly.

S. will sign

B. will sign

S. & B.

S. & B.

35.

It has afforded us much pleasure to learn by your kind letter of the — the establishment you have formed & we wish that the Almighty may always prosper your undertakings.

We on our part will readily contribute to it, what depends from us, & in order to give you a convincing proof of it, we hand you inclosed an order for fundry articles, which we beg you to execute to the best of our interest. Should you satisfy our expectations you may rely on our giving you much larger orders on several articles. Please to ship the goods to Mr — our usual agent at Berlin, to whom we shall, in course, give our directions about them.



them. We expect in due time the Invoice thereof & shall on receipt of which not fail of remitting you its amount in goods bills on your place, London, Amsterdam or Paris, which you may depend on.

If in our part of the world, we can be of any service to you, in return, we beg you to favour us with your commands you may be assured that whatever business you may be pleased to commit to our management, shall be executed to your entire satisfaction.

36.

Berlin.

Hambro'

The merit of the present is to inform you that we have this day dispatched with Shipper Nulands Widow to your Address the under-mentioned goods, which we hope & wish may come safe to your hands. You'll please to follow therewith the directions of our mutual good friends Mefs. — of Breslau, valuing your disbursements on the goods.

We



We embrace this opportunity of tendering you our best services in this place, being with due regard

Your most obedt hble Servts.

Kettland & Comp.

37.

Hambro'

Both your agreeable favour of the — & the — are before me, & needing no further answer the intention of the present is merely to inform you, that Coffée & Sugar have lately enhanced very much & shall in all likelihood go still much higher owing to the crop of both articles having been but trifling. By the inclosed prices Current you'll observe that this news have but very little affected the prices of our market, the stocks on hand of them being very great; but as the time is very soon to come, when our northern friends ordinarily give us their orders there is no doubt



doubt but the prices will rise exceedingly. If therefore you will profit of the present very favourable period, I beg you to give me soon your orders, which I shall execute the best of your advantage. Several Cargo's are expected from the Westindies & America & I thinck there may something be made, especially in paying with ready money.

38.

Hambro'.

Magdeburgh.

We are favoured with your kind letter of the — & thank you for the information you gave us therein. We doubt not but that — through your connections with the Westindies & America your advices will be correct & relying entirely on your probity, to promote our interest as your own, you are at liberty to purchase for our account 50000 lb of ordinary Domingo Coffée. We for that purposes remit you inclosed

Bo



B^o 5000 — dft of E. Harmsen & Sons
of Mietau dated — on P.
Godefroy due

- 1500 — in Rubles 1000 drft of
Boehtlingk & Co of St Pe-
tersburgh on F. Gabe &
Comp. due

- 2100 — in Dollars 700. dft of M.
Trompowsky & Comp. of
Riga on Sieveking & Comp.

C 3000 — dft of Meder & Bach of
St Petersburg on Jan &
Carl Hasselgreen of Amst.

to which you'll procure the needful placing
the same to the credit of our account,
when in cash. We are now expecting to
hear at what exchange you have negotia-
ted the last bill on Amst., so as to take
notice thereof with you in conformity.

Expecting your further advices with
Invoice &c.



39.

There are now ten years since we have had the honour of entertaining with you a friendly and mutually advantageous correspondence. You have during this time honoured us with your confidence, which deserves our warmest acknowledgements. The present run of trade, especially with America makes us desirous to have extended our credit with you to the amount of — in order to give us all easiness so as to be able of pursuing it vigourously. We think it our duty to tell you that this trade is carried on with all possible security, the mode being adopted on our side, to accept only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the prime Cost in America upon bills being forwarded & insurance effected here, so as to prevent every risk. We flatter ourselves our conduct towards you has been such, so as to engage you allow us a running credit so high as L. — You may rely on our exactness to provide you always in due time with sufficient funds for the payment of our drafts & that we shall



shall exert our utmost endeavour to merit your entire confidence.

40.

The concern, I take in all that can contribute to your happiness & welfare is such that I have no objection of enlarging your Credit with me to the sum of — fully convinced that you will as hitherto, be exact, in reimbursing me for what I may accept for your account.

If in return you will favour me with your orders for Insurance, I shall be much obliged to you.

41.

Accept our warmest thanks for the kindness you had in giving us a new token of your friendship by granting us an open credit with you for —. Be assured, Sir, that nothing on our part shall be neglected, to merit your entire confidence & to render our correspondence permanent.

We



We have in consequence ordered the following sums to be drawn on your Goodself, vizt

F. 2000. —. by Ferd. Kolb & Comp. of Strasburg at 2/m.

- 3000. —. by Hope & Comp. of Amsterdam 2/m.

- 7000. —. by Faber & Schone of Bremen 2/m.

which we recommend to your kind protection, assuring you that full provision shall be made for thesame in due time.

We shall with pleasure avail ourselves of your kind offer of services, by handing you a part of our orders for Insurance and in the interim remain with due respect.

42.

Amsterdam.

Hambro'.

The Ship Aurora, W^m Coxe Mr, from Boston bound to this place & to our address having on board on our account, as pr bill of loading inclosed



50 Hhds of Sugar 47,117 lb Value F. 10000. —
50 Hhds of Coffee 37,640 - Value - 22000. —
5 Hhds of Rum 347 Gall^o Value - 1000. —

we request you herewith to effect insurance thereon at the lowest premium possible with 10 p $\frac{0}{0}$ imaginary profit, advising us of the particulars by return of the mail. The ship is American property, quite new & well built, which you may recommend to the underwriters.

43.

In reply to your much esteemed favour of the — I have the pleasure to inform you that the Insurance, you order therein, has been provided for at the very moderate premium of 4 $\frac{0}{0}$ only. Inclosed you have account thereof which please to credit me for accordingly with F. 1249. 9^s I shall be happy soon to be favoured again with your kind orders & in the interim remain truly.



44.

Messrs Kettland & C. of Hamburg

To Premium of Insurance &c. on

K & Co	N ^o	$\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6}$	50 Hhds of Sugar	} on board of the Aurora Capt ⁿ W ^m Coxe from Bo. ston to Hambro'
B	-	$\frac{5}{1} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}$	50 Hhds of Coffee	
-	-	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{0}{6} \frac{1}{5}$	5 Hhds of Rum	

free of 10 p^o Average

Capital F. 10000 on the Sugar

1000 imaginary profit

22000 on the Coffe

2200 immaginary profit

1000 on the Rum

100 immaginary profit

 F. 36300 at 3 p^o . . . F. 1089 —
my Comm^a at $\frac{1}{3}$ pr Ct F. 121 —Brokerage 1 p^o $\frac{0}{6} \frac{0}{6}$. . . 36 6

Policy . . . 2 8

Postage of Letters . . . — 15

 . 160 9

Currt. F. 1249 9

Errors Excepted

Amsterdam —

Hendrik van Hovy

Un-



Underwriters

F. 10,000. Hendrik van Bruyn
Dk Zoon

• 10,000. Willem Marsdyk qq.

• 10,000. I. P. Gildemeester

• 6300. Pieter van Suchtelen.

F. 36300.

45.

By looking over our account with you, we find there remains a balance due to you of Bco Marcs 425. 7^s. which we have the pleasure to hand you inclosed, in our own bill from this day at 6 weeks on Tanner & Comp. of Lubec, payable at Hambro'. Please to do the needful therewith & to balance our account, if right.

The present posture of things with you is such, that we dare not venture any speculation at present. However your advices shall always be wellcome & should any thing turn up, that could merit our attention, we shall with pleasure give you our orders, in preference.



46.

Stuttgardt.

Nuremberg.

I hoped long ere this to have had the pleasure of waiting upon you personally; but the state of my health has of late been such as to prevent me from setting forth my Journey and I do not foresee to be able of departing within four weeks. I therefore take with the present the liberty of handing you inclosed the state of our market, which I shall be happy you may find such as to be induced to favour my house thro' me with your kind orders. I have the honour of assuring you that Coffee & Sugar, shall, in all likelihood rise, for the supplies just arrived at Lieverpool & London from the Westindies are but trifling & those still expected cannot arrive but within 2 or 3 months. 'Tis true that a considerable fleet is on the way for several french harbours but you need for that reason be under no apprehension of a decline, as the French have themselves occasion for what this fleet may have on board



board of Coffee & Sugar, their plantation in the Westindies having been almost all ruined or burned and in consequence the quantity of both these articles cannot but be very trifling and by no means have any influence on our market. But with respect to Logwood & Fustick the prices must unavoidably go down very much, the stocks on hand being exceedingly great and the French fleet being for the greatest part laden therewith. All kinds of Indigo seem to maintain their prices, altho' they were, two weeks ago very flay, owing to several considerable shipments arrived at Hambro' from Cadix; Cochineal is in the same predicament but no sale in it.

In respect to Rum there are arrived several parcels from America and the prices are

Jamaica 85 to 90 Dollars Curry

New England 65 to 70

St Croix 53 to 60 pr $\frac{3}{4}^o$ or

60 Gallons with 20 p $\frac{o}{o}$ in Banco

Arrac from 20 to 30 Marcs Currency pr



Anchor or $\frac{5}{4}$ and it is likely that it will enhance still more.

I have only to add that every business you may be pleased to trust to the management of my house at Hambro' shall be duly attended to, with which assurance permit me to subscribe myself.

47.

Stuttgardt.

Nuremberg.

I had the pleasure of writing you a few lines under date of the — Instant and the 4 Casks being just arrived I seize this first opportunity of handing you the samples thereof, not doubting but they will meet your approbation. They cost with all charges free here F. 57.— at which you are at liberty to receive 'em from our friends Messrs the Brothers B. of this place. If you calculate the present prices which are from 18 to 19 grots vlems, you'll consider this a very good bargain and not hesitate a moment to accept of it. I expect your speedy answer and remain truly.

48.



48.

Mr John Herries from Hambro', now at
Nuremberg.

Stuttgart.

I thank you for the samples of Sugars you were so kind as to send me with your favour of the — but am sorry to say that being still very well provided therewith, the 4 Casks at once will be too much for me. I therefore beg you'll send me but 2 Casks of 12 to 1300 lb each, by the first opportunity of which I expect the Note per first post.

Inclosed is a bill of

F 475 — per 6th June on Kiefsling

which you'll please to place on this account and for the remainder you may either draw on my friends Messrs — of Augs-
burgh, or order in what manner you wish to have the payment made.



Stuttgardt.

Nuremberg.

In compliance with your much esteemed
favour of the — Messieurs the Brothers B.
have to-day forwarded to you

BF No $\frac{87}{88}$ 2 Casks of Sugar, freight at
c F $4\frac{1}{4}$

of which you have the note at foot of this,
the amount of which I beg you to credit
my house for.

Your remittance of

F 475 — on Kiefsling

has been accepted and according to your
permission, I have to day drawn on Messrs
the Brothers B. of Augsburgh

F 838 14 kr. at 3 weeks date

which, when paid, level this account they
making with 20 p. Cent addition just the
amount of these two Casks.

I wish the goods safe to your hands
& remain with due regard

Note



Note

2 Casks of Sugar Gros Melis wghg

N. 87. 1275

- 88. 1336

2611 lb

Allowance $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ 13

Neat 2598 lb at F. 75 F. 1480. 52

50.

Cadix.

Waldenburg in Silesia.

It has afforded us much pleasure to learn by your much esteemed favour of the 3^d past, the arrival of Captain Rider & that the 4 Chests of Linnen shipped by him on our account have been delivered in perfect order. We hope they will come to a good market and meet with a ready sale, so as to induce us to make you much larger consignments thereof.

We are pleased you have opened us a Credit with Mr Francis Doormann at Hambro' to draw for 2000 Ducats on your

D 4

ac-



account on him at 2 Mths; but the usual sight being 6 weeks, we hope it will be not disagreeable to you & therefore have to-day drawn upon said friend the sum of 6000 Marks Hambro'. Bank-Money at 6 weeks date, which we have no doubt will meet due honour. We have previously credited your account for this sum, expecting to hear from you the amount in Ducats in due time.

The time now approaches when ordinarily we buy our raw linnen for the next summer. 'Tis a period we want much money & therefore repeat you to dispose of our remaining stocks with you as soon as ever possible; but should you not succeed for the present in the sale of it, we should thank you by making us some advances either by remitting us yourselves or by opening us a credit on your friends at Hambro', Amsterdam or London.

No endeavours have on our part been wanting to procure you some commissions
on



on Indigo, & Cocheaneal; but the time, for this year, being already over, we could not go through; several of our friends have however promised us to give you their orders next spring, which we shall be very glad of, being persuaded that you will treat 'em in such a manner, so as to bring no dishonour upon our recommendation.

Our partner Mr Toepfer Junior now travelling in Austria, will there have frequent opportunities of recommending your house, which he writes us to have done already to the houses, marked here below in whom you can place all confidence, which however we say without our prejudice. We leave it now entirely to you to tender them your services & should you wish to know a house at Vienna, to care your business there, you may address yourself to First & Comp. Esqrs, with whom we have already spoken in your favour.



51.

Hambro'.

Nuremberg.

We are favoured with three of your favoured letters the contents of which we fully note.

As soon as the Bale N^o 8 arrives we shall forward it, without loss of time, to Mr — valuing our disbursements thereon.

We observe what you are pleased to say in respect to French plums; but we have an utter aversion to enter into any speculation as such a one that is but too often attended with a considerable loss, as fruits of all kinds are always insured free of damage.

Inclosed we remit you

B^{co} Ms 371. 13^s drawn by John Conrad Cnopf of this place at 14 days sight on Poppe & Co of your place.

to which you'll please to procure the needful and credit us for when entered.



52.

Paris.

Lions.

In answer to your much esteemed favour of the — we confess it to be very certain that every Endorser is obliged to reimburse the other upon bills being returned under protest, provided that they have been protested in due time; but if that has been omitted & some loss arrives therefrom, it regards only whom, with whom the fault rests & the Endorsers have no further warranty about it. You have got protested the bill the 29, instead of the 19. — a difference of 10 days & 'tis for that reason that the bill, the drawer of which has since stopt payment does not further concern me & rests entirely for your account. I think the case is such as to convince you that what steps you may ever chuse to take, would be useless. I am much grieved for it, as by your attention this accident could have been avoided, &c.



Grenoble.

Vienna.

We are favoured with both your agreeable letters of the — to which we beg your kind reference. Our last letter of the — of which Copy goes inclosed, was directed to Lions, as you wrote us to be there at that time. In the mean time as you continue to write us from Grenoble we fend our letter there, assuring you of our having received Invoice of 4 Chests more, you advise to have forwarded for Venetia on joint account, half amount of which is at your Credit in conformity with L 27,345. which together with half the amount of the 6 Chests sent last, you are at liberty to draw at 2 Mths upon our friends, Messrs Christoforo Martelli & figli of Milano, who have our orders to honour your drafts which you may fully rely on. Yesterday we have got advice from the 6 Chests being forwarded to us, at the arrival of which we shall take care of disposing of them



them to the best advantage, informing you of the particulars in course.

54.

Grenoble.

Vienna.

We crave your kind reference to ours of the — & herewith have the pleasure of informing you of the arrival of the 6 Chests of Silk goods, which on examination we have found right. We must observe that in future it is absolutely necessary & of the greatest importance that the black colours ought to be very dark and the redones very lively, else the whole assortment will be unsaleable. However an offer having been made for these 6 Chests, we have — thought proper to accept of it, as, thro' our long experience in this branch of business, we are persuaded it would be best done & have in consequence concluded the bargain. There has been agreed, that half amount of which is to be paid on delivery & the rest in bills at 2 Months on Augsburgh at the Exchange as



as it may be at usual Sight vizt at 14 days. Tho' the advantage, may arrise from this adventure is but very trifling, yet we gratulate ourselves very much to have so well succeeded in the disposal of which. The day after to-morrow we shall deliver up the 6 Chests, which when performed we shall wait upon you with Account of Sale & furnisch you with some Remittances if they can be got as you desire.

55.

Grenoble.

Vienna.

We confirm the contents of our last respects to you under date of — & with the present transmit you Account of Sales of the 6 Chests of Silk goods amounting to F. 26337. —. half of which you will please if free of Errors to debit us for with F. 13,168. 30 Kr. Curry. Account of Charges goes also inclosed amtg to F. 329. 20 Kr. half of which you will please credit us for with F. 164 40 kr.

We

We now inclose you Statement of your Account Current & also our Remittances for the balance of which vizt:

F. 3700. — dated 1st of June at 3 Months drawn by Andrulachi Tapisco & Comp. of Triest on Fries & Comp.

- 2000. — dated 3 of July at 2 Mths drawn by Geletnecky & Habermayer of Presburg an Brothers Smittmer

- 307. 40. dated 12th of July at 2 Mths
F. 6007. 40. drawn by Joseph Gumer of Botrano on Bridi Befana & Comp.

all duly accepted, Seconds of which shall follow by next post. We further inclose you

F. 2500. — A. Cy drawn by Franck & Comp. at 2 Months on J. & G. W. v. Halder

F. 2500. — Trprt

F.



F. 2500. — Trsprt

- 1800. — drawn by Ochs, Geymüller
& Comp. at 2 Mths on J.
Obivexers Fils

F. 1200. — drawn by J. H. Stametz &
Comp. at 2 Mths on Carli &
Comp.

- 395. 36 drawn by ourselves at 2 Mths
on C. de Münch & Comp.
F. 5895. 36
Augsburgh Currency

with all which Remittances this Account
will be leveled. The first of these four
last remittances we sent to - day for
Augsburgh to be accepted, for the call
of the Seconds.

We hope you will be satisfied with the
sale, as there was no prospect of obtaining
more for the goods & remain truly.

D.

65.

57

Cr

Mr Henry Wilson of Leipzick

Aug. 1. By Amt of 6 Chefts of Silk

Goods as pr Account. F. 13168. 30

1802

June 1. To Balance due

to us F. 275. —.

June 24.

Charges of 6
Chefts of Silk

Goods as pr ac-

count 1/2

- 164. 44.

Aug. 1.

our Remitts
F. 3700 on Fries

& Co.

- 2000 on Smitt-

mer

- 307. 40 on Bride]

- 2500 on Halder

- 1800. Obwexers

- 1200 - Carli

- 395. 36 Münch

3895. 36 A. Cy

at 114 pr Ct - 6721. —.

F. 13168. 30.

F. 13168. 30

Vienna 1. August 1802.

Errors Excepted

Brothers Hay & Comp.



Account of Charges of 6 Chests of Silk
goods B H N^r 76 — 80 received from M^r
Henry Wilson of Leipzick now at Grenoble,
on joint account

To Cash paid Freight	.	F. 124. 15.
- ditto paid Duty	.	- 76. —.
- ditto paid Brokerage of		
F. 26337. at $\frac{1}{4}$ p $\frac{0}{100}$	-	65. 37.
- ditto paid Extra Charges	-	3. 24.
- ditto paid Postage of		
letters	.	- 7. 24.
- our Commission at 2 p $\frac{0}{100}$	-	52. 40.
		F. 329. 20.
$\frac{1}{2}$ at your Debit		F. 164. 40.

Vienna 1. Aug^t 2.

Brothers Hay & C^o.

First.

Vienna 1st of Aug. 1802. pr F. 395. 36 Kr. A. Cy.

B. H. & C.

Two Months after date please to pay this our First of Exchange to the Order of Mr Henry Wilson the Sum of Three Hundert Ninety Five Gylfers Thirty Six Kreuzers Augsb. Curry. Value in Account and place it to Account of B. B of N. as advised by

To

Good for Three Hundred Ninety Five
Gylfers 36 Kr. Augsb. Curry
Brothers Hay & Comp.

Chrⁿ de Munch & Comp. Esq^{rs}
Mchts

N^o 7767
Augsburgh

In case of need at Carli & Co Esq^{rs}



Bayreuth.

Franckfort on the Main.

In compliance with your favour of the 23^d past we have the pleasure of handing you inclosed patterns of fine Cloth at the most reasonable prices & at 6 Months Credit. We doubt not but the quality as well as the prices will meet your approbation and lend you to favour us with your kind orders thereon. We shall make it our duty to serve you always at best.

In the mean time we avail ourselves of your kind offer of Cravatts, by giving you the small Commission specified at foot of this, which we wish to have forwarded to us with all speediness, having much occasion for thesame. Should the quality answer our expectation, we can assure you, we shall give you very important orders thereon, hoping that in return you will not omit to favour us with yours on Cloth & Casimirs.



60.

Bourdeaux.

Magdeburgh.

The 6th Instant I had the pleasure of writing you last, since which none of your esteemed letters have come to hand.

Inclosed is a letter to our mutual good friend, Mr Theodor Martell at Bourdeaux, which you will be pleased to forward with the first mail. I have given him an order for

6 Hhds of Coffee

2 Barrels of Indigo

100 Casks of French Plums

to be shipped to your Address on my account, the amount of which he will draw upon you at 2 Months, upon forwarding you Bill of Lading with orders for effecting insurance thereon, which I wish to have effected at the lowest premium to be got & with 10 per Cent immaginary profit. You will therefore be pleased to honour his drafts & rely on my exactness to pro-

E 3

vide



vide you with the needful for the same even before its maturity.

I am in daily expectation of receiving from you the Account of the Average of Captain Sea in order to be able to settle myself with the concerneds.

61.

Magdeburg.

Bordeaux.

Your much esteemed favour of the 6 Instant dropt in by last post covering an order on sundries, for which Sir, please to accept my warmest acknowledgements. I have in consequence of which lost no moment in buying the goods ordered & have herewith the pleasure of handing you Invoice thereof, the amount of which I beg you to carry to the credit of my account. They are shipped on board of the City of Paris, W^m Cunning Master, addressed to Messieurs Sieveking & Comp. at Hambro' to whom you'll please to give your directions about them. I have to-day forwarded



ded to the same Bill of Loading and mentioned the amount of this shipment say L 7500. — tournois to have the same covered by insurance on your account. At the same time I took, agreeable with your order the liberty to value upon abovementioned Hambro'-friend the amount of Invoice at $26 \frac{3}{4}$ Shilling Lubs Banco at 2 Months which, when paid, balances this transaction.

The Captain intends to put to sea in three or four days; I wish him a quick and hoppy passage.

I dare flatter myself that you will be satisfied with this trial especially as the prices of Indigo have enhanced upwards of 4 per Cent, on account of the scarcity of this article at our market & in Europe in general, & there is, in my opinion, no probability of a decline, as the supplies we may expect from the Westindies will, by no means, be proportioned with the orders, we ordinarily receive from Germany, Russia & Italy.



I shall be happy to be soon favoured again with your kind commands & in the interim remain very truly.

62.

Hambro^s.

Nuremberg.

In answer to your esteemed lines of the —
I am very sorry to inform you that Carrier Mausner has not yet delivered the goods, you advised to have sent with him three weeks ago. I am the more grieved for it, being much in want of the articles, he has loaden. I therefore cannot too much recommend you, that in future, you will insist upon the delivery of the goods being performed within the time prescribed, to avoid similar inconveniencies.

I hope ere this you are acquainted of a shipment made to your Address by my friends Messieurs Dixon Walther & Lava-ter of Lieverpool of 20 Hhds of Coffee on my account which you'll please to forward by the way of Luneburgh to the ca-
re



re of Messieurs Hennings & Putensen, our friends there.

63.

Dresden.

Hambro^o.

I am much obliged to you for your kind letter of the — in answer to which I have the honour to say, that I shall buy the goods ordered, at the most reasonable rates forwarding the same by the way of Magdeburgh, to the care of Mr John Saur. You may rely on being treated with all probity as well as in regard to the prices as to the quality; but being accustomed to pay the goods with ready money which makes me have 'em much cheaper than others, I beg you to make me some remittances before hand, in order to be able of succeeding better in the bargain & you'll see, that buying the goods with ready cash the prices are very different, which I flatter myself will induce you to favour me with your more important commissions.



Bayonne.

Hambro'.

'Tis now upwards of eight months I have sent you 2 Bales of superfine Spanish Wool at 150 Gylders the Cast & the time of payment being expired since two months I had in contemplation of drawing upon you next week a bill of Exchange for its amount, but being informed by your last letter of the — that, owing to the death of your father, you are in some measure deranged in your business, I shall wait still some months untill you will be able of paying me at once. In the mean time I hope you will not take it amiss, if on such an occasion, I make use of every precaution, to secure my capital, so far as it lays in my power, and therefore I inclosed send you a Bill of Exchange drawn on you payable in 2 Months, which I expect back provided with your acceptance. Should you however at the time this bill will fall due be unable of paying it, (oder taking it up,) I have no objection of drawing again the-



the - same sum on you at 2 Months, not doubting but you will always act towards me as you hitherto did & in that case you may always command my services, where you shall think me fit of being useful to you.

I expect your speedy answer and remain truly.

65.

Reveredo.

Augsburgh.

Having learned by several friends of mine, that you order much English Cloth from this place & being now very well afforded therewith, that I could furnish you with what you might desire, I take with this the liberty of tendering you my best services therein, requesting you to favour me with a little commission which I hope to execute to your Satisfaction. But in order to facilitate our intercourse, I am, if convenient, always disposed of changing or trucking with you for Silkgoods, provided



vided the prices to be reasonable, which on my part shall always be the case in regard to the Cloth. I have also an assortment of Handkerchiefs, red ground fast-warranted colour & flowered ones of which I can send you a dozen for patterns if you desire it. In short I shall be happy to cultivate a friendly and mutually advantageous correspondance with your respected house, being persuaded that you will find with me every advantages possible.

66.

Hambro^r.

Philadelphia.

Mr Grill having recommended your respected house in terms of the highest approbation, we have to-day shipped (shipt) on board of the Star, Captⁿ Richard Calley for your port

40 Hhds of brown Sugar

40 Bags }
12 Hhds } of Coffee



60 Hhds of Rum
for sales & returns.

It has been agreed with Mr Grill, that half amount of the prime cost may be drawn on your, payable in London at 60 or 90. days sight, upon forwarding Bill of Lading (B/L) with orders for effecting Insurance thereon. In consequence of which we request you to get Insurance to be made on L. 2500. British Sterling at the lowest premium possible, of which we expect the account, to credit you for its amount. At the same time we have drawn on you several Bills payable in London, of which you have the note here bellow, which we recommend to your kind protection not doubting but they will, on presentation, be duly honoured.

The ship will, we think, put to sea in about four days, wind & weather permitting it; with her you shall have the Invoice. Mean while we have the honour to be &c.

Note



Note of the following Bills, drawn on
Messrs Eggs & Comp. in Hambro' on ac-
count of a Consignment made them on our
account, all payable in London, vizt

L 96. 13^s 8^d at 13 days sight (St)
in favour of Charles
Bray

• 387 — — at 60 ds St in favour
of Boot & Comp.

• 700 — — at 90 ds St in favour
of W^m Wright

• 764 — — at 90 ds St in favour
of John Bentley

• 152. 6. 4. at 60 ds St in favour
of ourselves

L. 2100 — — Stg

First

67.

Philadelphia 1, June 1790 p. L. 700 Stg

At ninety days after Sight please to pay this our First Bill of Exchange to the Ordre of Mr William Wright the Sum of Seven Hundred Pound Sterling. Value of the-same and place it to account as per Advice of



To

Eggs & Comp. Esqrs

Mchts

Hambro'

payable in

London

Good for Seven Hundert Pound

Sterling

Grant Sons & Comp.

accepted the 6 July

179 — payable at

W^m Baring & Comp.

in London.

89

Hambro^o.

Philadelphia.

I take the liberty to introduce to your house Messrs Grant Sons & Co., Merchts of Credit & respectability of this City. These Gentlemen will, by my recommendation, make you a consignment of several articles by her own ship The Star, the particulars of which you will have to-day from themselves.

By agreement made with said Gentlemen they have liberty of drawing upon you payable in London the half amount of first cost, I having become responsible for your honouring their drafts to that amount. I have only to add, that should this entreprice prove advantageous, you may rely on receiving much larger consignments from said Gentlemen & therefore hope you will exert your utmost endeavours of satisfying them in every respect.



69.

Hambro'.

Philadelphia.

We beg leave to refer you to our last respects of the — Instant, of which you have inclosed the Copy & the Cargo of our Ship Star being now compleated we have the pleasure of handing you herewith Invoice & Bill of Lading of what we have shipped by her, consigned to your house for Sales & Returns. We only say so much, that should this trial turn out a lucrative one, you may be assured of our pursuing such undertakings vigorously. We can therefore not too much recommend you to do all in your power of rendering us flattering account of sales & be assured we shall, in that case, put things on a footing, that cannot but prove mutually advantageous.

Mr Grill having prevailed upon our addressing you our Ship Star, we have accordingly done it, depending entirely on your exertions of procuring her a good freight for this place, with all dispatch possible.



fible. Inclosed you have account of freight, the amount of which Mr Grill gave us liberty to draw upon you in feveral Bills as specified at foot, it having been infured here for your fecurity.

We alfo inclofe you Memorandum of fuch articles, we wish to have shipped on board of our faid ship Star, Mr Grill affuring us that, thro' your extended connections you can provide 'em at the loweft prices poffible. We fhould wish that if not fufficient freight could be had immediately to compleat the Stars Cargo, you would oblige us much to have filled her up with fuch heavy articles as might fuit (fuitable) for this and the Weftindian markets. Hemp, Iron & Ruffian Sailcloth — that of Shepkins in preference, are moft in demand here, Glafs in Sights, other Glafsware, fome Platilles royales Bretagnes, Coutills and Dowlas are much fought after in Weftindia; but we do not wish to



te have much of the last articles, as they would come to a very high amount & exceed far the sum, our consignment will leave, our drafts being deducted. We leave it therefore entirely to you, to ship such other articles, you shall think proper & which you know from your long experience in trade with this country as such, some profit may be reaped from.

List of Freight of the Cargo, on board of our Ship Star, Richd Calley Mr, for Hambro', vizt:

Shippers	Quantity	Ton at	Tons	Freight	Amount
Jones & Co	36,450	2240 Hb	16 1/4	90 Sh	L 73 2 6
Law & Sons	38,200	—	17	—	76 10 —
Hay & Sons	81,000	—	36 1/8	—	162 11 3
Thomson & Co	60,000	2000	30	—	135 — —
Jay & Co	5000	—	2 1/2	—	11 5 —
Simson & Co	16,000	—	8	—	36 — —
Thos Haw's	3000	—	1 1/2	—	6 15 —
Edward Ray	4000	—	2	—	9 — —
Rd Sail	12,000	—	6	—	27 — —
Ourselfes	11,939	—	6	—	—
	92,288	2240	40 1/4	—	—

Owners Property

L Stg 537 | 3 | 9

Errors Excepted

Philadelphia — June the 17 —

Grant Sons & Comp.





71.

Invoice of sundry Goods, marked & numbered as pr margin, on board of our Ship Star Captⁿ Rich^d Calley, consigned to Eggs & Co Esq^{rs} in Hambro', on our Account, for Sales & Returns, vizt

E & C 40 Hhds of brown Sugar, wghs

N^o 1—40. N^o 1: 10. 1. 7. N^o 2: 10. 2. 23.

- 2: 9. 3. 26. - 22: 10. 3. 27.

- 3: 10. -. 7. - 23: 10. 1. 6.

- 4: 9. 2. 22. - 25: 10. 3. 18.

&c.

&c.

200. 3. 24.

203. —. 4.

... 200. 3. 24.

Gross wt ... 404. —. —.

Tare at 12 pr Ct 48. 1. 26.

Neat 355. 2. 2.

F 3

at



at 80^s per Cwt L 1422. 1. 5.

N^o 41 - 60. 20 Bags of ordy Coffee wghs

Gross 2460 lb, Tare 348 lb

Neat 2112 lb, at 18^d 158. 8. -.

N^o 61 - 80. 20 ditto of mid^s Coffee wghs

Gross 2367 lb, Tare 337 lb

Neat 2030 lb, at 20^d 169. 3. 4.

N^o 81 - 92. 12 Hhds of fine Coffee wghs

Gross 8713 lb, Tare 916 lb

Neat 7797 lb, at 22^d 714. 14. 6.

N^o 93 - 152. 60 Hhds of Rum conts

6723 Gallons at 4^{sh} 1344. 12. -.

Shipping Charges 47. 8. 3.

Pen^{silv.} Cy L 3856. 7. 6.

(E. E.) Errors Excepted

Philadelphia — the June 17 —

Grant Sons & Comp.



72.

Livorno.

London.

We are under the painful necessity, of informing you, that, owing to the several failures, lately broken out at Hambro', St Petersburg & Amsterdam, in which we are unfortunately concerned, we have been forced to stop payment. We are the more concerned as we see you, our old friend, under the number of our Creditors & unluckily with a very considerable sum.

We are not as yet able of informing you of the Dividend that may arrive, depending much on that, we shall have from those, whose Dividend cannot as yet be ascertained. But we hope, that as soon as we shall be able of saying any thing particular on that account, our respective friends knowing us as men that have in their life time always acted with all integrity, shall, we are persuaded of it, contribute to carry on our business & by that means to be enabled of making them

F 4

tho-



those amends which honest men & ever,
should the fault not be with 'em shall, can
& must ever make.

At the foot of this you have the re-
spective signatures of the gentlemen, that
subscribe with us in concert, to which
you will please give credit to.

We have the honour to be very-
truly

Your most obdt hble Sts.

R. & W.

Signatures of

Ja^s Honest. W^m True. Ed. Sincere.

73.

Boston N. E. America.

Lubec.

The state of my health being such, that I
am obliged to retire for the present from
business for some time I have therefore
executed a general fullpower in favour
of



of Mr John Clay for the transacting of my business & herewith take the liberty of subjoining his signature, to which I beg you will please to give credit, except of mine.

This Gentleman having been with me during the space of twelve years, having behaved himself in such a manner, that I may put full confidence in him, I am convinced he will exert his utmost endeavours to satisfy my friends.

I hope therefore to be favoured with the continuance of your friendship & remain with the greatest respect

Sir,

& &

Joshua Rich.

Signature of your
most obedt hble
St

John Clay

Pr Proc. of J. Rich.
John Clay.



74.

Berlin.

London.

Your favour of the 7th Instant, dropt in by last mail, covering a bill of Exchange of L. 260. — in Rbls at 3 months from the 1st last on Jones & Comp. of this City, which, being accepted, shall be placed to the Credit of your account, when paid.

Concerning your business with Mr — we must beg your pardon for our not having been able as yet to give you the desired application; but hope to write you at large on that account in a post or two.

Signature of your

most obedt slave

John Clay

75.

75.

In-

L. 260. —
due 1 June.

St Petersburg 20. Febr. O. S. 18 — p. Rbles 2080. —
at 30 Pence Stg pr Rble.

Three Months after date please pay this our First of Exchange to the
Ordre of Messieurs Edmund James & Sons the Sum of Two Thousand
and Eighty Rubles at Thirty Pence Sterling pr Ruble. Value of the
same and place it to account of F. B. as advised by

Good for Two Thousand & Eighty
Rubles at Thirty Pee Sts p R.

W^m & R^d Hay.

To
Messrs Jones & Co
Mchls

first
London.
N^o 374



Indorsement.

Pay the Contents to Messrs Jacob & Edward Wale or Ordre. Value received

St Petersburg 24 of Febr. 1790.
Edd James & Sons.

For us to the Ordre of Messrs Martindale & Co. Value in account. St Petersburg 25th Febr 179— Jacob & Edd Wale

when paid, on expiration
Contents received

W^m Wale
for Martindale & Co.

76.

Hambro^o.

Boston.

I crave your kind reference to the annexed circular letter to which I beg your attention. Since which your much esteemed favours of the 1. 9. & 13. of last month have come to hand. The two firsts covering



vering Invoice & Bill of Lading of several Goods p^r the Ship Amity, W^m Jay Mr, who safely arrived the day before yesterday after a very short passage of 36 days only. He is now about the discharging the Cargo & as soon as the Goods will be to hand, I shall examine them & not delay of informing you how they have been found. I am happy to say, that if the quality is good especially Hemp & Iron will insure you a certain profit. I observe what you are pleased to say, to invest the amount of this consignment in WestIndian produce, Coffee & Whalebone in preference. By my next I shall be able of saying how far I have succeeded in getting for you a handsome parcel of Coffee, in the interim I have the honour to be

Sir,

Yours very truly.

77.

Hambro^o.

Riga.

'Tis with inexpressible concern, we inform you herewith of the decease of our worthy
fa-



father Mr John Simson who died the 6th Instant, only aged of 50 years; you will feel with us the loss of so dear a father, as you bore a particular friendship for him & confer on his heirs those favours the deceased enjoyed during his life time from you. The business shall be carried on under the same firm as heretofore for the benefit of his heirs, the deceased having by his last will appointed his eldest son John for the perpetuation of the business, whose Signature you have at foot of this, of which you will please to take notice.

We wish the Almighty may preserve you many years from similiar accidents and afflictions & grant you a long life, attended with every prosperity you can ever wish.

Permit us to assure you that nothing on our part shall be wanting to deserve the confidence, you had honoured our
fa-



father with, with which assurances we subscribe ourselves

Sir

& &
Tho^s See & Sons.

Signature of your most
obed^t humble Servt

John See.

78.

Account of freight of the Ship Frederick
Captⁿ Schreiber owned by Mr N. A. Stol-
tenburg of Stettin & ourselves on half ac-
count

B.	N ^o 1 — 20.	20 Hhds of Coffee	
		J. A. Severin	
		& Son .	R ^o 120 —
H.	N ^o 1 — 50.	50 Barrels of Rice	
		to T. W. Am-	
		burger .	- 180 —
M.	N ^o 1 — 25.	25 Casks of Sugar	
		to Meder &	
		Bach .	- 250 —
G.	N ^o 1 — 3.	3 Hhds of Rum	
		to Meybohms	
		& Comp. .	- 29 —
			R ^o 579 —
			FB



		Brought over	R ^o 579 —
FB. N ^o 1 — 50.	50	Casks of French Plums to Mr A. F. Rau . . .	R ^o 40 —
K. N ^o 1 — 3.	3	Bundles of Whalebone to Christian Koer- ner . . .	- 15 —
A. N ^o 21 — 40.	20	Chests of Wine to Arhusen & Sons . . .	- 50 —
BB. N ^o 75 — 80.	6	Ohms of Rhe- nish Wine to Arayjo & Comp . . .	- 48 —
D. N ^o 1 — 6.	$\frac{6}{2}$	Cases of Tea to J. M. F. Werth- mann . . .	- 10 —
E. N ^o 1 — 10.	10	Bales of Cloth to Repiew & Beliankin . . .	- 90 —
L. N ^o 1 — 6.	6	Chests of Man- chester Goods to Kummel & Blessig . . .	- 50 —
N. N ^o 1 — 6.	6	Chests of Silk- goods to Bro- thers Boissonet . . .	- 48 —
			R ^o 930 —
		forwarded	



Brought over R^o 920 —

O. N^o 45 — 50. 6 Hhds of Brandy to Brothers Lang . - 60 —

P. N^o 51 — 56. 6 Kegs of Champagne Wine to Iwan Kufof - 36 —

R. N^o 57 — 60. 4 Cafes of Carolina Indigo to Paris Ross Harvey & Warre - 24 —

S. N^o 61 — 70. 10 Chests of clayed Sugar to Jas Jackson . - 120 —

T. N^o 613 1 Chest of Linnen to Carr & Comp . - 10 —

U. N^o 1213 1 Cask of Ribbons to M. Bulkeley & Comp. - 12 —

R^o 1192 —

Average 10 pr Ct . 119. 20

R^o 1311. 20

$\frac{1}{2}$ of which to your Credit with

R^s 655. 60 Cop.

St Petersburg —



79.

Account of Charges of the Ship Frederica,
Schreiber Master, on joint account with
Mr A. G. Stoltenburg of Stettin & ourselves :

Entry at the Customhouse	R ^s	10	—
Harbour & River Charges	-	10	—
To the Customhouse - Officers	-	5	—
Poormoney	-	5	—
To the German Churches	-	5	—
Tonnage	-	3	—
Cords & Tackling as p ^s Acc ^t	-	45	—
Sailcloth 2 p ^s ditto	-	15	—
Reparation ditto	-	7	50
Postage of Letters	-	13	50
Brokerage of 50 Lafts	-	12	30
Drinkmoney	-	5	—
To the Arteshtchicks	-	2	70
	R ^s	139	—

$\frac{1}{2}$ of which at your Debit
with

R^s 69 50

St Petersburg —



80.

List of Freight of the Ship Frederica, Schreiber Mr, bound for Stettin on joint account with Mr A. G. Stoltenburg of Stettin & ourselves vizt:

S. N^o 1 — 50. 50 Bales of Sailcloth to J. C. Sanne at F 17 p. Last of 120 ps

P. N^o 400 — 449. 200 Casks of Soap Dallow to Gothenbeutel & Masfow at F 17 p. Last of 60 poods

C. N^o 450 — 59. 10 Casks of Hogsbristles at F 18 p. Last of 60 poods to Mr D. H. Bunes

D. N^o 460 — 480. 20 Pipes of Hemp - Oil to Mr F. W. Dilschmann at F 17 p. Last of 60 poods

E. N^o 481 — 90. 10 Bales of red Leather to Goldammer & Schleich at f 17 p. Last of 60 poods

F. N^o 491 — 510. 20 Bundles of clean Hemp to Schroeder & Weidner at f 17 p. Last of 60 poods.



- G. N^o 1 — 20. $\frac{20}{2}$ Bundles of outshot Hemp to Kraft & C^o at F 17 p. Last of 60 pds
- H. N^o 21 — 40. $\frac{20}{2}$ Bundles of halfclean Hemp to Isaac Salingre at F 17 do
- K. N^o 41 — 141. 100 Chests of Candles to Walter & C^o at f. 17. pr Last of 60 pds
- L. N^o 200 — 220. 20 Bundles Flax to F. Velthusen
- M. 1000 Bars of Iron $\frac{5}{8}$. $\frac{3}{4}$. $\frac{7}{8}$. to Daniel Heyden at F 17.
- T. N^o 370 — 400. 30 Casks of Candle-Tallow to Abraham Toussaint at F 17.
- U N^o 1 — 10. 10 Cafes of China Tea to A. G. Stoltenburg
- V. N^o 1 — 180. 180 Bales of Flemish-Linnen to F. Velthusen
- SS. N^o 1 — 22. 22 Bales of Sailcloth to our order at F 17.



81.

Stettin.

St. Petersburg.

Inclosed we have the pleasure of waiting upon you with the Account & List of Freight as well as Account of Charges of the Ship Frederica, of which you'll please to take notice in conformity.

To Captain Schreiber we have paid
R^s 150. — & further
- 75. — for several merchandize received, which you'll credit us for in R^s 225.

The 220 Bales of Sailcloth being on our account we have credited yours for amount of freight with F. 31. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ f. 15. 12. at 28 Styvers in R^o 11. 14 C^o & expect to hear from you what further charges may result thereon.

We are pleased to find the freight of the Frederica is such as to leave us a handsome profit. We hope a Cargo is ready for her with you, in order to have her dispatched soon back again to this place. We shall expect her back in about 7 weeks when we think to be able of loading her immediately for Hambro' or Bourdeaux & we hope to our great profit.

I acknowledge to have received from Messrs — of this place the sum of One Hundred and Seventy Five Rubles, which on my arrival at Stettin I promise to pay to their Orders. Witness my own Hand
Dated St Petersburg —

for R^o 175. —

Ch^r• Screiber.



83.

Captⁿ Christⁿ Schreiber of the Ship Frederica
Dr

fold him the following goods

1 piece of Sailcloth	R. 18. —
6 Arsheens of blue Cloth at R 4.	- 24. —
1 piece of Muslin	- 10. —
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz in of Handkfs	- 6. —
8 Cafes of Tea . . à R ^o 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 17. —
	R. 75. —

St Petersburg — —

B. & C.

Contents received

Christian Schreiber.

84.

I am now 'freighting a ship of mine called the Neptune, James Rider Mr. burthen 280 Tons by register, bound for your port & to your address. Her cargo will be completed in the space of ten days. I therefore beg you to get insured on the freight

G 4

on



on board of said ship the sum of 2400 F. Holl. Curry, as I shall, in all probability draw for a part of which on your good-felves.

As to her further employment I shall have the pleasure of writing you morefully after her departure.

85.

Nuremberg:

Augsburgh.

We have the pleasure of handing you inclosed Account of Sales of the remaining Tobacco, the amount of which you'll please to note in conformity with us. Had it been of a better quality, we would have obtained more for it, but a great number of Paquets were quite damaged and but the little stock at our place now has contributed much to the disposing of it at so high prices, it was sold at.

Inclosed you find a bill of F. 386. — at 14 days date upon Johann Conrad Cnopf at



at your place, per balance of our Account.

We think the present period so favourable as to encourage your making us another consignment of about 20 Casks on your account but pray send particularly $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{8}$ lb of three kings No 5 & 6 and a few — A. B. of a middling quality, which are most sought after.

86.

Account of Sales of 6 Casks received from Messieurs J. G. C. & Co of Nuremberg & sold on their account as follows:

F & B No 7. $\frac{700}{4}$ 3 Kings No. 6 at F 6. f 42. —

$\frac{1200}{8}$ ditto - - 3. 36. —

f 78. —

No 8. $\frac{600}{2}$ ditto No 6 12. - 72. —

No 9. $\frac{1200}{4}$	ditto No 5	} all- most all da- maged }	36. —
$\frac{600}{8}$	ditto - 5		
1000 letters - 5			

G 5

F



F&B N^o 10. 3000 letters N^o 6 1½ F 45. —

$\frac{700}{4}$ A.B. sec^d Sort N^o 6 0 - 42. —

87. —

N^o 11. $\frac{1000}{4}$ 3 Kings N^o 2. - 4½ F 45. —

$\frac{1500}{8}$ ditto - - 2½ - 37.30

82.30

N^o 12. $\frac{1000}{4}$ ditto N^o 1. F 3½ F 35. —

$\frac{1000}{8}$ ditto N^o 1. F 1¼ F 17.30

2000 letters N^o 1. 50 K. 16.40.

69.10

F 424.40

Charges.

Freight of 22 Quintals at 2¾ F 60.30

Postage of letters . . . - 2.30

Brokerage . . . - 2.45

Our Commiff. 2 0/10 . . . - 8.30

74.15

Neat Proceed F 350.25

87.

Bordeaux.

Hambro^o.

Your favours of the 1, 2 & 4 Instant have
duly come to hand, inclosing

M^s



Inclosing

M^s 12000. — } at 3 Months dated the 26.

13000. — } Febr'y on W. L. Popert

2000. — at 3 Mths dated 26 Jan. on
Lubbert & Dumas

700. — at 6 Weeks date from the
4th Inst^e on Thevenny &
Flugge

of which only the two latter having been accepted shall in course appear to the credit of the joint Account of Mr Jas True, Mr John Holy & Jas Mc. Bough. As to the two others I inclose you herewith Protest thereof for want of acceptance, requesting you that upon receipt of this you will please to make me other remittances, as it is not altogether convenient to me to be so long in disbursement for so considerable a sum.

88.

Hambro^g.

Leipzick.

I have duly received your favours of the — and noted its contents in conformity. Inclosed I remit you:

Marcks



Marcks 1000. — Banco at 6 Weeks on
Chrⁿ Math. Schroeder
& Comp.

for which you will be pleased to credit my
account, when paid.

I am very sorry not to be able of fulfilling the promise given you to make you a much larger remittance assuring you that our present fair was good for nothing and no business to make. Pray, have still a little patience with me and rely on my paying you as soon as ever possible.

89.

Hambro^o.

Nuremberg.

Undoubtedly you will ere this have received our last respects to you of the — advising to have forwarded to you with Carrier —

2 Cases of Lookingglases N^o 7 & 8

to be shipped pr the first American vessel
to Mr Daniel Jacobi at Philadelphia, the
In-



Insurance to be effected by you for its amount, being Gylders 575. — valuing your disbursements thereon.

Since which both your agreeable favours of — have duly come to hand, by which we have seen with pleasure, that all the goods sent you for several of our friends have been forwarded.

For Charges on 2 Casks & 2 Chests No $\frac{1}{4}$ your account stands credited with Marcks 175. 6 Sh. Banco.

Several Shipments are now on the way from several ports to your address, on our account. As soon as they arrive, please to make haste in forwarding them to us by land, as we are much pressed for fundry articles, for our next fair.

90.

Nuremberg.

Hambro^o.

With our last of the — we advised you the receipt of your welcome remittances of

F.



F. 1200. — Vienna Curry on W. F. Heyl-
manns Heirs

Rd. 500. — in Species à $1\frac{1}{3}$ Rs on Frege &
Co of Leipfick

- 250. — on Brothers Reichenbach ibid.

which we have now negociated and cre-
dited your account for as follows

F. 1200. — at 152. p^o Ms 1578. 15.

R. 500. — - 142. - - 1056. 5.

- 250. — - 141. - - 531. 15.

Ms 3167. 3.

Brokerage Ms 3. 3 Cy at 20^o - 2. 4. 6.

Ms 3764. 7. 6.

which we beg you to pass in conformity
with us.

We hope to receive your further re-
mittances for the several acceptances made
payable at our house and which will fall
due at the end of next week, about which
we are very easy.

Lon-



London 31 Sh. 6 Grots vlems.

Paris 26 Sh. Bo. Madrid 83 Grots vls

Amsterdam 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stys & Cash 4 p C^t

Copenhagen 125 p C^t

91.

Hambro^o.

London.

With the four remaining mails, just arrived I have received your favour of the — with an inclosure for Mr Hopkin.

The bill inclosed for

L. 1300. — dated Bremen 1st of Febry
on the right honourable the
Lords Commissioners of his
Majestys Treasury

is out for acceptance & shall in course be carried to the credit of your account.

I observe that should the Exchange on your place come to stand so very low as 32 Sh 6^d to draw upon you L. 10000 at 2 ufances, which I think will be the case; but I doubt whether Bills on Lisboa, Ca.



Cadix and Madrid are for the present to be got. I have however written to several friends of mine of Manchester, Birmingham & Norwich, who keeping up a constant business with Spain & Portugall can perhaps furnish me therewith.

Lateley have drawn upon me for your account

Messieurs J. Thornton J. Cayley &
Co of St Petersburg

R^o 3500 } dated 1st May 3 Mths at
2500 } at 28 or L. 700

Messieurs Cumming Fenton & Comp. of
Riga

L 250 }
- 150 } dated 5th of May 3 Mths
- 100 }

Messieurs John Lee & Co of Hull

L 250 }
- 350 } dated 28th May at 3 Mths

Messieurs Jan & Carl Haffelgreen of Am-
sterdam

L 500 — 27. dated 24. May 2 Mths

which



which in conformity with your order I have accepted, relying on your exactness to provide me with the needful for the discharging of them before maturity.

Messrs Lees have sent me Bill of Lading of sundry goods to be insured here, which shall be executed accordingly, advising you of the particulars with my next.

Sugars of all kinds are eagerly bought up; Coffee, especially the ordinary sorts are much in demand and are risen 5 to 6 Sh.; else no alteration.

Hambro' 32 S. 10^d

Cadix 30 ⁷/₈

Lisbon 72

Venice 52

Leghorn 46

Genoa 44

92.

Leipzig.

St. Petersburg.

We are favoured with your kind letter of the — covering Invoice of 1 Chest of



Tafety N^o 375., the amount of which f 9487. 10. Dutch Currency shall, if right, be passed to the Credit of your account, payable 18 July 1804.

Your remittances for

Rs 7500. — in 2 bills on Gregor Aran-
jef of Kaluga due —

- 4000. — on Afanassi Brotjef of We-
rega due —

- 1500. — on Kusma Panurof of Kafan
due —

are likewise to hands and we have immediately sent them to our house in Mosco, in order to have them cashed. We doubt not of them being soon paid, the drawers being very good; but you are quite mistaken, if you imagine that such bills are paid at once at maturity, which is never the case in this part of the world, the Russian merchants being accustomed to pay a part on account from week to week. 'Tis an ancient custom, which the Russian merchants are tenacious of maintaining; in the



the contrary they do all they can to put of time, which you are obliged to grant 'em, if you will have 'em for customers. 'Tis true that the drawers of the above bills are very solid and able of paying immediately, but we are persuaded by experience — having already had many bills on them from several of our friends in Switzerland — that it will last upwards of 2 or 3 months, untill the whole amount will be paid. Our partner however shall exert his utmost endeavours to get them to pay as quick as ever possible.

The assignments sent with your last of the — of

F 470.	—	Dutch Curry	on H. & C.
- 500.	—	ditto	on J. & S.
- 430.	—	ditto	on S. & U.
F 1400.	—		

have been paid and your account stands credited for the same at 25 Styvers & 1 per Cent Agio with Rs 1131. 20 Copeaks.

H 2

In



In the mean time we debit you for our
Commission of R. 1131. 20. at $1\frac{0}{10}$ Rs 11. 31.
postage of letters 6. 69.

Rs 18. —.

of which you'll please to take notice in
conformity with us.

Inclosed we remit you

Rs 1100. — at 25^d Stg at 3 ms on Jas

Clay & Sons in London

for which we beg you to credit our ac-
count in Rs 1111. — adding $1\frac{0}{10}$ Agio.

Yesterday we have sold to Dimtry Gotz-
konsky at 6 months terms and at 12 Rs
250 pieces of your Metcals, which he shall
receive to morrow and if possible you shall
have his bill thereof still with this post.

Please to credit us for

our Commission thereof at $3\frac{0}{10}$

from Rs 3000. — . . . Rs 90. —

Brokerage at $\frac{5}{8}\frac{0}{10}$. . . 25. —

Charges of delivery . . . 3. 50

Rs 118. 50

and



and to note it with us accordingly. There are now remaining in our hands still 250 pieces, as you 'll see by the note inclosed and of which about 25 pieces are damaged, which we do not think to be able of selling higher than Rs 8. per piece. We have an offer for them from Jacob Tschetschulin at Rs 13. and upon 12 months credit, which we have not yet accepted, hoping that he will take 'em on 3, 6, 9 & 12 months. 'Tis a very solid man, with whom we do much business. The stocks on hands of this article are but trifling, and we think the present moment very favourable for making another adventure therein. In case you should incline to it, we recommend you to chuse the Metcals of the best quality, ordering your Lubec friends to forward half the parcel direct to this place, half by way of Pernau, as we think, something may be made therewith at Mosco or at Makarief. 20 à 2500 pieces would be sufficient, and, we think easily to be placed.



The amount of the Chest N^o 972. f 11500. — Curry falling due the 7th of next month we request you to draw for it on Messrs J. & F. Samsons in London for L 300 Sterling at 3 ms; Bco M^s 4500 — at 2 months on Mr H. van der Laar at Hambro' and the remainder on Messrs Sugini & Comp. of Amsterdam to whom we have already given the necessary orders, to honour your drafts on our account.

The next fair we request you to pay on our account, against receipt the following sums:

Rixdollars 375 — to Messrs G. & C. of
Rauenstein

- 500 — to S. & S. of Crimitz-
schau

- 250 — to C. & C. of your place

Livres 12229 — tournois to C. & C. of
La Chaux de fonds

- 3760 — d^o to R. & C. of Locle

informing us of the particulars in due time.
As for your reimbursement you'll please to
take



take it as usual on Mr J. C. C. of Hambro' at 2 months, with whom we shall open you the necessary credit in due time.

Exchange on

Amsterdam	25 Styvs	Curry	65 d ^s
Hambro'	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	Shillg Bo	do
Vienna	70	Kreuzers Curry	do
London	28 ^d	Stg	3 m ^s
Paris	68	Sols tour ^s	70 days

P. S. Gotzkonsky having received the 250 p^s of Metcals, you have inclosed his Sole bill for R^s 3000. —

Tschetschulin having offered R^s 500 cash & the remainder at 6 & 12 months terms, we have sold him the remaining 250 p^s, allowing him R^s 3. pr piece abatement on the 25 pieces, which are damaged. You'll therefore please to note this business, as follows:

250 pieces of Metcals at R ^s 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	R ^s 3187. 50.
allowance on 25 p ^s at R ^s 3	- 75. —.
	<u>R^s 3112. 50.</u>

H 4

and



and to credit us for

our Commission at $3\frac{0}{100}$	Rs 93. 37
Postage of Letters	4. 30
Brokerage $\frac{5}{100}$	26. 56
Charges of delivery	3. 50
Warehouferent	6. —
	Rs 133. 73

of which you'll please to take notice in conformity with us. Tschetschulin's bills shall send you, as soon as the delivery will be performed.

94.

Sola Medfel. Sole Bill of Exchange.

At six months after date I promise to pay for this my Sole Bill of Exchange to the Order of Messieurs the Brothers T. of Leipzig the Sum of Three Thousand Rubles in Banco Assignments. Value received in merchandize from Messieurs Brand & Comp. of this place.



St Petersburg Febr'y 28th 18.

Dimitry Gotzkonsky.

95.



Lions.

St. Petersburg.

Agreeable with your favour of the — we have today finally settled with your Agent Mr S. and have herewith the honour of waiting upon you with Account Curr^t, which you 'll please, if right to note accordingly with us.

The Rs 4040 — debited you therein under this date you find inclosed in

L. 500 — — Stg dated Riga $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ July at 3 m^s draft of Todd & Michel on Cheap & Loughnan in London

which, at the Exchange of 30^d & 1 p^o Agio make the same sum.

We are in expectation of receiving several large Commissions from our customers, when we shall not fail of giving upon you a part thereof.



Messieurs B. & D. of Lions in Account Cur.

179.	April	11	To Charges of 1 Chest, received from P.	Rs 470	—	L —	—
	May	30	- our remitte on F. & C. of Paris Rs 1800 — at 70 S	- 1818	—	- —	—
	June	20	- Cash paid to Mr S.	- 12	—	- —	—
179.	March	25	- your draft on C. of Hambro' Ms 17,500 — at 20 S	- —	—	- 42,000	—
		30	- Cash paid to Mr S. Rs 500 — at 70 Sols	- —	—	- 1750	—
	April	10	- Ditto to the same Rs 600 at 65 Sols	- —	—	- 1950	—
		18	- Remitte of Mr C.	- —	—	- 700	—
	June	20	- your draft on C of Hambro' Ms 12000 at 16	- —	—	- 4600	—
			- Remittce on London L. 500 at 30d & 1 $\frac{0}{8}$	- 4040	—	- —	—
			- Cash paid to Mr S. per Balance Rs 1639 66 Cops 1 $\frac{0}{8}$ Agio deduc. ted at 70 S	- —	—	- 5682	—
				Rubles 6340	—	L 88,082	—

Errors
St Peters-
Brand



rent with B. & C. of St Petersburg.

179.									
March	3	By amount of							
		2 Chefts of							
		Tafety No							
		$\frac{74}{75}$ 12 ms	-	-	-	L	46,470	10	
Apr.	13	- Cash recei-							
		ved of P	Rs	500	-	-	-	-	
May	29	- Ditto of K.							
		& C.	-	1800	-	-	-	-	
June	15	- amount of							
		2 Chefts of							
		Satins No							
		$\frac{121}{122}$ at 12 ms							
		terms	-	-	-	-	41611	40	
	20	- Cash recei-							
		ved of Mr							
		H.	-	4040	-	-	-	-	



97.

Quittung.

Received of Messieurs Brand & Comp. of this City the Sum of Five Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Two Livres tournois in Sixteen Hundred Hundred thirty nine Rubles, 66 Copeaks in Banco Assignments, being the balance of their Account with Messieurs B. & D. of Lions, agreeable with Account Current of to day, for which sum I have delivered two Receipts of the same tenor and date, but good for single

St Petersburg 20th June 179

Pr Proc. of B. & D. of Lions

John St.

for L. 2682 — tournois

98.

Basil.

Augsburgh.

Having the honour of knowing your house from Mr P. S. with whom I served three years, I take the liberty of troubling you with



with a little commission, by handing you inclosed

L 4000 — } on Duval, Son of Paris due
- 2000 — } 30th October

which I beg you to negotiate at the most favourable exchange and to credit my account for the Neat proceeds. Tho' I have not the pleasure of being known to you, I hope however, that you will not hesitate of remitting the Neat proceeds, your Commission &c. deducted, to Mr John Tames of London, hoping that you will find sufficient security in the Endorsers of the above two bills; if that should not be the case, you'll please to postpone making the remittance to London, untill you have advice of the Parisian bills being accepted.

99.

Basil.

Augsburgh.

You have been pleased to remit us with your kind letter of the — L 6000 in two Setts on Duval, Son Paris and your Endorfe-



dorsement being sufficient security for us, we have sold them at 114, crediting your account for the same in F. 2280 — Current, which with our remittance of

L 258. 2. 3^d Sterls due 30 October

made to day to Mr John Tames of London, adding thereto F. 19 — for our Commission, Brokerage & del Credere at $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ at the Exchange of F 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ balances this transaction.

If you think us fit of rendering any agreeable services in this place you may freely command them, being with sentiments of respects &c.

100.

Hambro',

Falmouth,

Captⁿ Eart of the Ship 'America, from Philadelphia for Hambro' and to your address has, by adverse winds, been obliged to put into our harbour, having lost an Anchor and Cable, which he is now about re-



repairing. We shall give him every assistance depending from us and shall take care to have the necessary papers executed before our Admiralty, to enable you of proving this Average, of which we shall send you the Original per post, the duplicate per the Captⁿ.

As to our advances made to the Captⁿ we shall draw upon you at usual sight for the amount, upon forwarding you the account thereof, the Captⁿ having offered to endorfe our bill on you.

IOI.

Geneva.

Nuremberg.

We are favoured with your kind letter of the — Instant, wherein you are pleased to propose us a speculation in hop, ordering at the -same time 50 Sacks, to be forwarded you to the care of Mr H. on joint account. The present period is so very critical and the prices of this commodity so high here, that very easily this adven-



ture could be a loosing matter. However being persuaded, that you'll have taken your measures in such a manner, as to secure a quick sale thereof, we have accordingly bought 50 Sacks, of which the Invoice goes inclosed, amounting to F 10688. 51. of which $\frac{1}{3}$ is at your debit with F. 3562. 57. Our mutual good friend Mr G. G. of L. is concerned for $\frac{1}{3}$, having thought, that it would not be disagreeable to you.

Agreeable with your permission, we took to day the liberty of drawing the following sums, on your account

F. 3000. —. at 6 Weeks on Carli & Comp.
of Augsb.

- 562. 57. - 6 Weeks on J. L. Hurter
of Schafh.

F. 3562. 57 Kr. this Curry, wherewith your part in the adventure is leveled. We wish the goods safe to your hands and hope soon to have the pleasure to hear from you.



102.

Invoice of 50 Sacks of Hop marked HC
 No 1 to 50, bought on joint account of
 Mr John True of Geneva, Mr G. G. of
 L. and ourselves, each for $\frac{1}{3}$ and forwarded
 to Mr Jacob Lewis Hurter of Schafhausen
 to the directions of Mr John True of Ge-
 neva for sale, vizt:

50 Sacks of Hop, weighs

No 1.	96lb	No 14.	93lb
- 2.	90 -	- 15.	94 - &c.
- 3.	87 -	- 16.	95 -
- 4.	84 -	- 17.	91 -
- 5.	91 -	- 18.	92 -
- 6.	90 -	- 19.	90 -
- 7.	86 -	- 20.	89 -
- 8.	83 -	- 21.	86 -
- 9.	87 -	- 22.	87 -
- 10.	93 -	- 23.	84 -
- 11.	99 -	- 24.	88 -
- 12.	86 -	- 25.	90 -
- 13.	82 -	- 26.	87 -

1154lb

1166lb

1166 -

1150 -

967 -

4437 lb

• at f. 236 f. 10471. 19

I 2

Char-



Charges

Weighmoney . . .	f. 1. 30.	
Loading & Duty . . .	3. 40.	
Postage of Letters	2. 46.	
		f. 8. 7.
		f. 10479. 20.
Our Commission at 2 p Ct	-	209. 31.
		f. 10,688. 51.
of which $\frac{1}{3}$ at your Debit	-	3562. 57.
Nuremberg — —		1800
Errors Excepted		
B. & Comp.		

103.

Nuremberg.

Geneva.

Your favour of the — is to hand, inclosing invoice of 50 Sacks of Hop, of which $\frac{1}{3}$, being F. 3562. 57. has been placed to the credit of your account. As to your drafts on Carli & Hurter I have already given the necessary orders for honouring them, wherewith my part in this enterprize will be balanced.

The



The Hop is already arrived at Schafhaufen and I have already sold upwards of the half, which my next shall inform you the particulars of. Part of which being sold for ready cash, you can, upon receipt of this, draw upon me for 100 Louis, at short sight and as much as 100 Louis I purpose remitting you in papers on Paris, should you not order otherwise.

Tho' the first cost be very dear, I hope notwithstanding which, a handsome profit will accrue from this undertaking, especially if the hop be of a superiour quality.

IO4.

Nuremberg.

Geneva.

Since my last respects of the — I have duly received your favour of the — advising your draft on me for

L. 2400 — tour^s in favour of S. F. per
the 1st Decbr.

which, on appearance, I shall accept and
I 3 for



for which I debit you, as well as for the amount of

F. 700. — which, according to your letter of the — I have yesterday remitted to Messieurs Falckeisen & Eckenstein of Basil, making at 24 Livres per Louis & $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent advance L. 1534. 12.

Inclosed you'll receive Account of Sale (Sales) of 30 Sacks of Hop, for which your account stands credited with me in L. 4878. 12 ^s de Suisse or L. 7317. 18 tours and f. 1517. 36 Kr. Louis at f. 11 or L 3311. 3. tournois.

I observe that you wish me to stand del Credere for such sums, as may be sold upon Credit and that I shall afterwards discount such bills, except those on Lausanne and Bern, which I shall comply with, and you can therefore directly draw upon me for 100 Louis more payable the 15. Dec. and rely on your bills being duly honoured.



I hope to receive still today about L. 2400. on Paris, which, if so, you'll have with the present.

The remaining 20 Sacks are likewise sold at 624 & 648 partly for ready cash, of which you'll have the account of sale within some days, as well as a general state of our account. P. S. Inclosed you'll find

L. 1500. — on T. of Paris

- 500. — on R. ibid.

- 337. — on V. ibid.

L. 2337. — tournois, at your Debit; the Seconds shall follow with the next post.

105.

Account of Sale of HC No $2\frac{1}{6}$. 20 Sacks of Hop, received from Messieurs B. & C. of Nuremberg and sold on account of the said Gentlemen, Mr G. G. of L. and myself, each for $\frac{1}{3}$ vizt:



to Messieurs N. & T. of Laufanne

$\frac{1}{3}$ cash, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 6 ms

6 Sacks No 1 to 6 wghs

Neat 538^{fl} at 432. L 2324. 3

deduct freight &c. - 75.13

L 2248. 10

to Mr Gebhardt at Bern

$\frac{1}{2}$ cash, $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3 & 6 months

6 Sacks No 7 to 12.

Neat 534^{fl} at 430. L 2296. 12

deduct freight &c. - 64. 12

- 2232. —

to Mr Algöwer in St Gallen

for cash

2 Sacks No 13 to 14.

Neat 175^{fl} at 420.

- 735 —

(freight paid by him separately)

to Mr Gyzy of Thun

$\frac{1}{3}$ cash, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 6 ms

4 Sacks No 15 to 18.

Neat 372^{fl} at 432. L 1607. —

deduct freight &c. - 48. 10

- 1558. 10

to



to Mr Mieville of Yverdon

$\frac{1}{2}$ cash, $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3 ms

2 Sacks N^o 19 to 20.

Neat 179^{lb} at 432 L 773. 5

deduct freight &c. - 28. 5

L 745. —

L 7519. —

Charges.

Postage of Letters &c. L 23. 15

to the Messengers - 12. —

Brokerage of L 3000 - 15. —

Commission at 2 p Ct - 150. 7

- 201. 2

Neat proceeds de Suisse L 7317. 18

of which $\frac{2}{3}$ to the Credit of Messrs B. &
Comp. of Nuremberg, and of Mr G. G. of
L. with L. 4878. 12 s de Suisse.

Errors Excepted

Geneva — —

John True.



106.

Account of Sales of 10 Sacks of Hop H C
 No $\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ received from Messieurs B. & Comp.
 of Nuremberg and sold on joint account
 of the same, Mr G. G. of L. and myself,
 each for $\frac{1}{3}$ vizt:

to Mr Maurer of Schafh.

for ready cash

8 Sacks No $\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{8}$

670 lb at f. 295. f. 1976.30

deduct freight &c. - 37.45

f. 1938.45

Discount at 3 $\frac{0}{10}$ - 58.20

f. 1880.25

to Mr Jac. Lewis Hurter ib.

2 Sacks No 39 & 40

175 lb at f. 300. f. 525.—

deduct freight &c. - 12.15

f. 512.45

Discount 4 per Ct f. 20.31

- 492.14

f. 2372.39

Char-



Charges.

Postage of letters . . .	f. 13. 15
Commission in Schafh. 1 $\frac{0}{0}$. . .	- 23. 43
Brokerage at $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{0}$. . .	- 11. 50
my Commission 2 $\frac{0}{0}$. . .	- 47. 27
	- 96. 15
Neat Proceeds in Louis at f. 11. . .	f. 2276. 14

of which $\frac{2}{3}$ to the Credit of Messrs B. & C. of Nuremberg & Mr G. G. of L. with F. 1517. 36.

Errors Excepted.

Geneva — —

John True.

107.

Geneva.

Nuremberg.

With our last of the — we had the honour of advising our draft on you for.

L 2400. — tournois due 1st Dec., requesting you at the same time to remit to Messieurs F. & E. of Basil f. 700 — in Louis at



at f. 11., the contents of which we now herewith confirm.

Hoping that you have since delivered the 30 Sacks and received the money for the -same, we request you to remit on our account, the following sums, as soon as possible

Louis 130. to Mr H. C. Escher Son at
Zuric

60. to Messrs Ferd. Kolb & C.
of Strasburgh

postage free, informing us of the particulars.

As to the bills on Bern & Lausanne we wish to receive them with the first mail, having frequent opportunities of placing the -same here to our advantage. For the rest you'll charge us the del Credere for the -same, as we have desired you to do with our letter of the —.



108.

Nuremberg.

Geneva.

I beg leave to refer you to my last respects of the — and herewith I transmit you Sales of the remaining 20 Sacks of Hop, amounting to L. 2842. 2^s and 3751. 11. tournois, which I beg you to note in conformity with me.

Your last draft for L. 2400. — due 15. Dec. I have accepted and debited you for the — same as well as for my remittances of

L 130 to Mr H. C. Escher Son
at Zurich

amounts to L 3120. —

postage - 15. 10

 L 3135. 10

and

L 60 to Mrs F. Kolb & Comp.

of Strasburgh L 1440. —

postage - 12. —

 - 1452. —

tours L 4587. 10

and further for the inclosed

L



L 500.—	from the—	at 3 m ^s	} bills of
- 500.—	- - -	6 m ^s	
- 500.—	from	- - - 3 m ^s	} bills of
- 480.—	- - -	6 m ^s	
			} Gebhardt of Bern

L 1980.— de Suisse or L 2970.— de France
 at the - same time I wait upon you inclosed
 with our Account Current by which it ap-
 pears, that a Balance of L 687. 4 S tours
 remains in your favour, which I remit you
 inclosed at 1 month on Tourton & Comp.
 of Paris, wherewith you'll please to ba-
 lance our account, if free of errors.

I am pleased to find that the present
 speculation has been attended with some
 profit and happy shall I be soon to have
 again an opportunity of doing more consi-
 derable business with you.

109.

Sales of H S. N^o 21 a 40. 10 Sacks of Hop
 received in consignment of Messieurs B &
 Comp. of Nuremberg, and sold on joint
 ac-



account of the - same, Mr G. G. of L. and
myself, each for $\frac{1}{3}$, vizt:

to Mr Bugnon of Geneve

$\frac{1}{3}$ cash, $\frac{2}{3}$ at 2 months

6 Sacks N^o 21 a 26

Neat 520 lb at 648 lb L 3369. 12^s

deduct freight &c. - 79. 12

L 3290. —

to Mr Muller of Geneve

for ready cash

4 Sacks N^o 27 to 30

Neat 353 lb at 624 lb L 2202. 14^s

deduct freight &c. - 42. 14

L 2160. —

Discount 3 p Cent - 64. 16

- 1095. 4

L 4385. 4

Charges.

Postage of letters L 5. 10^s

Postage of money - 12. —

Brokerage of L 3369

12 at $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ - 16. 16

Commission at 2 $\frac{0}{8}$ - 87. 14

L. 122. —

Livres de France L 4263. 4

of



of which $\frac{2}{3}$ to the Credit of Messieurs B
& Comp. of Nuremberg and Mr G. G. of
L. with L. 2842. 2^s

Geneva — — 1800:

Errors Excepted

John True.

110.

Sales of H C. N^o 41 a 50. 10 Sacks of Hop
received from Messieurs B. & C. of Nurem-
berg and sold on joint account of the - same,
Mr G. G. of L. and myself each for one
third, as follows:

To Mr Williard of Beaune

10 Sacks N^o 41 to 50.

Neat 920^{lb} at 648 ^{lb} L 5961. 12

deduct freight &c. - 124. 12

L 5837. —

bonification of freight

till Basil

- 27. —

L 5810. —

Char-



Charges.

Postage of Letters & My L 37.—

Brokerage $\frac{1}{2} \text{ } ^{\circ}$ 29. 1

Commission at 2 p Ct 116. 12

L 182. 13

Neat Proceeds de France L 5627. 7

of which $\frac{2}{3}$ are to the Credit of Messrs B. & C. of Nuremberg and Mr G. G. of L. with L 3751. 11^s tournois.

Errors Excepted

Geneva — — 1800.

John True.

Dr^s

III.

Messieurs B & C. of Nuremberg & Mr G. G. of

1800					
Octb	7	To my remittance on Paris			
		L. 1500. 500. 337.	L	2337	—
	-	- Ditto to Mess. F. & E. of Ba-			
		fil F. 700. at 24. L. & 1/2 p Ct.	-	1534	12
Dec.	1	- your draft of the —	-	2400	—
	10	- my remittances to			
		Escher in Zurich 130 Ls L	-	3135	10
		Kolb & C. in Strasburgh			
		60 L. do	-	1452	—
		- del Credere of the following			
		sums:			
		L 999. 7 pr Laufanne			
		- 744. — - Bern			
		- 726. — - Thun			
		- 258. — - Yverdon			
		<u>L 2727. 7 s de Suisse or</u>			
		L 4091. — - de France			
		- 1462. 4 - per Geneva			
		- 1751. 11 - per Beaune			
		<u>L 7304. 15 de fr. at 1 p Ct</u>	-	73	1
		- Commission thereof 1/2 p Ct	-	36	10
		- Postage of Letters & money	-	50	—
		- 2 bills on Nehlig & Truschel			
		of Laufanne L 500 } de Suisse	-	1500	—
		500 }			
		- 2 ditto on Gebhardt of Bern			
		L 500 & 480	-	1470	—
				L 13,988	13
				Carried forward	

G.



Crs

L. in Account Curr: with J. True of Geneva.

1800
- - By $\frac{2}{3}$ of amount of 20 Sacks of Hop No $\frac{1}{2} \text{o}$ as per Sales L. 4878. 12 S de Suisse de F.
- - Ditto of 10 Sacks No $\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\text{o}}$
- - Ditto of 10 Sacks No $\frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\text{o}}$
F. 1517. 36 Kr. Louisat f. 11.
- - Ditto of 10 Sacks No $\frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{\text{o}}$
L 7317 18
- 2842 2
- 3311 3
- 3751 II
L 17,222 14

K 2

To



		Brought over	L 13,988	13
		To Discount of		
		L 1751. 11 p. Beaune		
		5 months at 8 $\frac{0}{0}$	L 58. 7	
		- 1462. 4 p. Genevea of		
		5 months at 8 $\frac{0}{0}$	- 48. 15	
		Brokerage thereof at		
		$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{0}$	- 16. 1	
		- Ditto of		
		L 246. 7 s of 2 ms	L 3. 6	
		- 246. 7 - 5 - } on Thun	- 9. 4	
		- 248. 7 - 2 - on Yverdun	- 3. 6	
		de Suisse	L 15. 16	
Dec.	10	- my Remittance on Tourton	- 23	14
		& C. of Paris $\frac{1}{m}$	- 687	4
-	-	- your draft due 15 th Dec.	- 2400	-
		Livres de france	17,222	14

Errors
Geneva
John

Brought



St. Petersburg.

Turin.

Messieurs R. & C. having been recommended to us by several of our friends at Leipzig, Francfort and Hambro' as men of credit and respectability, we have in consequence of which executed an order of theirs on Grosdetours under date of the — having granted them 6 months credit, amounting to L 28,470 — tournois. By their letter of the — they inform us, that, owing to several considerable losses, they have sustained (suffered) they had been under the disagreeable necessity of stopping payment. We do not know indeed what to think of these gentlemen, in whom we had placed our full confidence, particularly as they speak of 40 per Cent, they believe of being able of offering to their Creditors, as we think the pretended loss of 60 per Cent, which of the amount of R. 365,000 — would make 219,000 is quite impossible, lest these Bankrupts have lost, for a long time past. Unable of judging of their estate,
we



we take herewith the liberty of inclosing you our full power, requesting you to act as you think convenient. We are sorry, your laws are such as to force us of accepting the agreement proposed of 40 p Ct, if $\frac{2}{3}$ of their Creditors should have subscribed (consented), which we think will certainly be the case. It would in our opinion be best done to offer them of accepting their agreement, lest they would make us a sacrifice, all which we submit to your judgement, being persuaded that you neglect nothing that can contribute of reaping the greatest advantage from this unfortunate accident

Amsterdam 37 Soldi p. 1. F. Bco

London 20 Lire - 1. Liv. Stg

Paris 51 Soldi - 3. Liv. d. France

Vienna 44 Soldi - 1. F. Banco.



113. *)

In the twelfth year of the French Republic the — appeared before the court of Justice of Turin Mr Henry Rowe, partner of the house under the firm of Rowe Banner & Company, authorized by patent under date of — duly registered, declaring that Messieurs Randolph & Comp. of St Petersburg were indebted unto him and his partnership the Sum of Twenty Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy Livres French Money for Goods sent said Gentlemen in St Petersburg, producing at the same time his Ledger and requesting to examine the same, in order to prove the rightness of their demand. After having found the said Ledger in the form, as required by Merchants, and the Account of the said Messieurs Randolph & Comp. of St Petersburg quite in order, we attest
this

*) Da in dem 2ten Theile bereits eine Vollmacht befindlich ist, so lasse ich solche weg, und setze bloß die Turiner Beglaubigung hieher.



this under our hands and Seal. The Year
and Date afore said.

Lebrun Prefêt.

Monnet Secrétaire.

Echalaz Greffier.

II4.

Turin.

St. Petersburg.

In answer to your much esteemed favour of
the — we are sorry to inform you that the
agreement proposed of Messieurs R. & C. hav-
ing been accepted of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of their
Creditors, we could not refuse consenting
to the same. Messrs R. & C. have present-
ed their books, by which it appears that
they have lost very much, especially at London
& Mosco, tho' we doubt whether their losses
will amount to 60 per Cent. We have re-
ceived of them L 4388. — which at the
Exchange of 65 Sols & 1 % Agio make
Rs 1363. 65. deducting thereof our Commis-
sion of 1 % being Rs 13. 63 and Rs 6. 37
postage of letters, together R^o 20, there

K 5

re-



remain due to you R^s 1343. 65 Copeaks,
which you receive inclosed in our own bill
of this date in

R^s 1330. 25 Cop. at 3 months at 28^d on
Peter Kennion in London

wherewith you'll please to balance this trans-
action, adding thereto 1^o Agio

We have further received two bills of
L 3500. — tournois each payable in 6 and
9 months from the 1st of January, which
when paid, we shall not fail of making you
remittance for.

Messieurs R. & C. have promised us,
upon having presented them, that it is hard
for you to loose so considerable a sum in
your first intercourse, without having had
the smallest profit, to make you some amends,
as soon as possible, which we hope they
will do, as they purpose to carry on their
business. You will do very well to write
them on this subject, assuring them that if
they would make you some sacrifice, you
were willing of doing hereafter business with
them



them and we are persuaded, you'll attain the purpose wanted.

115.

St. Petersburg.

Hambro'.

Your favour of the — is to hand, informing us of the state of your market. Almost all the prices of Westindian produce are so very low with you, except those of refined, Sugars, that we prefer selling here than making you a consignment thereof. However having just laying a parcel of Sugar, we have forwarded to Messieurs G. & K. of Lubec, 6 Casks of refined Sugar, which have been shipt on board of the Lessing, Martin Wosch Master, bound for your place, who is quite ready to sail. Inclosed is the Account thereof for your government. Should this speculation turn to account, we shall make you much larger consignments thereof, provided the prices keep up with you. We shall perhaps order you to invest the Neat proceeds of this consignment in your produce



duce of which we shall inform you in due time.

116.

Note
of

B
C 6 Casks of refined Sugars in blue paper

N^o 700. 1250 lb

- 701. 1300 -

- 702. 1250 -

- 703. 1300 -

- 704. 1250 -

- 705. 1350 -

7700 lb

Allowance 77 - 1 $\frac{0}{8}$

Neat 6623 lb at 28^d M^s 5795. 2

Abatement 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ - 258. 7

B^{co} M^s 5536. 11

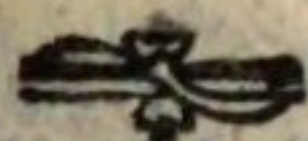
Charges.

6 Casks at 6 M^s 8^s M^s 39. —

Cooperage & load-

ing up - 6. —

Bro-



Trsp ^{rt}	M ^s	45. —
Brokerage at $\frac{5}{6} \text{ 0}$	-	46. 2
Duty &c.	-	2. 8
Charges in Lubec	-	78. 6
Brokerage of Insur- ance of M ^s 6000 at $\frac{1}{4}$	-	15. —
Postage of letters	-	3. —
Cur ^{rt} M ^s	190. —	
at 120 $\frac{0}{0}$	M ^s	158. 5
Insurance of B ^o M ^s 6000 at 1 $\frac{1}{4} \text{ 0}$ & Policy M ^s 6.	-	81. —
B ^{co} M ^s	5776. —	

116.

Calculation darüber in St. Petersburg.

6 Fässer Rafinade kosten Einkaufs	5776. —
3 monatliche Interessen bis zum Empfang der Gelder rechnen	84. —
B ^{co} M ^f .	5860. —
im Cours zu 24 Schilling & 1 $\frac{0}{0}$	R ^s 3945. 73

Fracht



Fracht von Lübeck mit Haverie ordi-
naire und Revierungelder laut
Connaissance Rs 84.50

Zoll von 7815 lb oder 222

Pud a 240 Cop Rs 532.80

Stadtzoll 1 $\frac{0}{0}$. . . - 5.33

Zollunkosten 3 $\frac{0}{0}$. . . - 15.98

Zollangabe . . . - 4. — - 558.11

Ausladen und in die Ambare (Ma-
gazin) bringen . . . - 6. —

Rüperlohn und Wägen . . . - 6. —

Abliefern und aufladen . . . - 6. —

Briefporto . . . - 8.66

Courtage von R 5000. — $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ - 25. —

Unsere Provision davon à 3 $\frac{0}{0}$ - 150. —

Rs 4790. —

Kommt das Pud auf circa 21 Rubel 58
Cop. Das Hamburger Gewicht ist 18 $\frac{0}{0}$ besser,
als das Russische, mithin machen 6623 lb circa
222 Pud.



118.

Hambro^s.

St. Petersburg.

We have deferred answering your esteemed lines of the — in order to inform you at the same time of the arrival of the 6 Casks of Sugar, you have been so kind as to consign us per the Lessing, which is safely arrived. The Sugar is very good of the kind but the price a little high; yet a handsome profit may be expected from this adventure. We have succeeded to dispose of the same at R^s 25. 75 Cop. payment R^s 300 weekly of each of the buyers and inclosed hand you the Account of Sale thereof amounting to R. 4833. — of which you'll please to take notice in conformity with us. In future you'll do well, not to send the refined Sugars of the first quality, but of the second and third, which two last are most in demand.

The prices of our produce you'll learn by the inclosed prices Current and we are now waiting for your Orders, in what manner



ner you wish to have employed the Neat proceeds of the Sugars, being. &c.

119.

Sales of 6 Casks of Sugars^B_C No $\frac{700}{705}$ received in consignment of Messieurs — of Hambro' from on board the Lessing, Captⁿ Martin Wosch, and sold on their Account, as follows:

To Iwan Tschetschulin

2 Casks weighing

No 700 Neat Poods 36. 20^{lb}

- 701 - - 38. — -

Neat Poods 74. 20^{lb} at Rs 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ R 1893. 37

To Wafily Nafanow

2 Casks weighing

No 702 Neat Poods 36. 20^{lb}

- 703 - - 38. — -

Neat Poods 74. 20^{lb} at Rs 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ • 1893. 37

To



To Kusma Osipof

2 Casks weighing

N^o 704 Neat Poods 36. 20^{lb}

- 705 - - 39. 10 -

Neat Poods 75. 30^{lb} at R 25³/₄ - 1925 55
Rs 5712. 29

Charges.

Freight &c. as per B/L Rs 84. 50

Duty of 224 ³/₄ Poods

at 240. . . - 539. 40

Townduty 1 ⁰/₈ . . - 5. 39

Customhouse charges 3 ⁰/₈ - 16. 18

Entry . . . - 4. —

Discharging & housing - 6. 48

Cooperage & Weighing - 8. —

Delivering & Carriage - 8. —

Brokerage ¹/₂ ⁰/₈ . . - 28. 56

Postage . . . - 7. 40

Our Commission 3 ⁰/₈ - 171. 37

- 879. 29

Neat proceeds Rubles 4833. —

Errors Excepted

St Petersburg — —

Brand & Comp.



In dem Gewicht in der Calculation No. 119 und der Verkaufrechnung ist ein Differenz von $2\frac{3}{4}$ Pud, was von der Vergütung 77lb nach der Einkaufsnote herrühret, da in Rußland kein Gutgewicht gegeben wird.

120.

St. Petersburgh.

Hambro^o.

We crave your kind reference to our last of the —, inclosing Note of 6 Casks of Sugars, consigned to your house for Sale per the Lessing, since which we have duly received your letter of the — with the prices Current. At the rates quoted therein, we do not venture giving you an order on your articles, they being not adaequate to ours and therefore request you to remit us the amount in good bills on London, Amsterdam or direct, observing which Exchange will be the most advantageous for us.

Amsterdam 4 per Cent.

London 33 Sh 6d vls.



121.

Welcher Cours ist nun am vorthellhaftesten für Hamburg bey den oben notirten, wenn der Cours in St. Petersburg auf London zu 29^d und auf Amsterdam zu 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stüber, auf Hamburg aber directe 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Schill. stehet?

1) über London. Wie viel Mark Banco für
100 Rubel

1 Rubel	.	.	29 Pence Sterling
240 Pence	.	.	1 Liv. Sterling
1 Livre	.	.	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ Schilling vls
8 Schill. vls	.	.	3 Mk. Banco

Facit 151 Mk. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Schill Bo circa

2) über Amsterdam.

100 Rubel

1 Rubel	.	.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stüber Cassa
104 Stüber Cassa	.	.	6 Mk. Banco

Facit 152 Mk. 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ Schill. Bo circa

3) directe nach Hamburg, woben 1 % Interessen für länger zu laufende Zeit, mit Inbegriff der Courtage, abgezogen werden.



	100 Rubel	
1 Rubel	.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Schill. Bo
16 Schill. Bo	.	1 Mk Bo
101 Mk. Bo mit Int.	100 Mk. Bo Netto	
Facit 151 Mk. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ Schill. Bo circa.		

122.

Hambro'.

St. Petersburg.

According to your Order of the — we in-
closed remit you

F. 1500. —	} Current drawn by Cumming & Comp. dated Riga $\frac{3}{4}$ July
- 800. —	
	Melvil & Wolf at Amsterdam

for which you'll please to credit our account
at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvs & 1 $\frac{0}{0}$ in Rs — —. As
soon as the amount of the Sugars shall be
entered, we shall not fail of making you
successively remittance for the same.

Recommending ourselves to your fur-
ther favours we remain truly.



123.

Trattenberechnung

Dr

Mr Thos Lampert of Baltimore

To your paid drafts, dated

1st June at 90 days sight,

accepted 18 July

L 400.— in favour of Iones
& Co- 300.— in favr of Tames
& Sons- 200.— in favr of Richard-
son & Co- 100.— in favr of Edwd
Hay

L 1000.— — Stg at 34 Sh. 8^d M^s 13000.—Commission here & in Lon-
don 1^o -

130.—

Brokerage 1^o (per mille) -

13.—

Postage of Letters -

6. 8.

Bco M^s 13149. 8^s

Errors Excepted

Hambro' — —

Edwards & Comp.

L 3

-124.



Stornirte Prämienrechnung.

Dr

Mr John Tames of Boston

To returned premium of
Insurance &c. on the Brigh Ma-
dry & Freight of her

L 1500 — — Stg at $\frac{1}{2}$ Gs per Ct L 7. 17. 6Our Commission $\frac{1}{2}$ % - 7. 10. —

Brokerage 1 % - 1. 10. —

Postage of Letters ——. 6. 6

 L 17. 4. —

Errors Excepted

London — —

Paris *Way & Comp.*

Ueber Assekuranzwissenschaft siehe Wesketts
Theorie und Praxis der Assekuranzwissenschaft;
Büsch Darstellung der Handlung; die 4te von
mir umgearbeitete Auflage von M. Eulers.
Vorübungen zu Comptoir-Geschäften 3ter An-
hang No. 4.



125.

Seefrachtrechnung.

Drs

Messrs Wm Little & Comp. of Boston

To Freight &c of

B N^o 1 a 10. 10 Hhds of Coffe

8000 lb

C N^o 11 a 20. 10 ditto of Sugar

112000 lb

being 9 Tons at 90 Sh Sts L 40. 10. —

at 32 Sh. vls B^o M^s 486. —

Primage 5 per Cent	-	-	24. 5
--------------------	---	---	-------

Extrapilotage	.	-	4. 7
---------------	---	---	------

Stadeduty	.	.	61. 1
-----------	---	---	-------

Banco M^s 575. 13

Errors Excepted

Hambro' — —

Edwards & Comp.

Eine Schiffstonne Kaffe wird zu 2000 lb
 Netto, vom Zucker aber zu 2240 lb Brutto ge-
 rechnet. Eine Last rechnet man zu 2 Tonnen.



I take the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance the bearer of this Mr John Hay, who travels in your country, in order to extend his connexions. As he does much in your articles, I should be happy to be instrumental, in promoting a friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between you.

Any civilities and services rendered him during his stay with you will be gratefully acknowledged by him and me and reciprocated whenever you favour me with an opportunity.

I am very respectfully

Sir,

Your most obdt hble St.

John Mair.

Mr Joseph Grimshaw

Mcht

Norwich

Auf



Aufschrift des Briefes.

Mr
John Grimshaw
Mcht

in favour of Mr

John Hay

Norwich

127.

St. Petersburg.

Riga.

In compliance with your order by letter of
the — we have today drawn for your ac-
count

B^{co} Dollars 4000. — at 65 days on T. & F.
of Hamburg

which, with 1% Advance, make Dollars 4040. —
Alberts, for which we credit you, not doub-
ling of our drafts meeting (with) due hon-
our. Our Commission &c. shall appear in Ac-
count Current.

We now remit you inclosed

L 5

Dol.



Dollars 1000. —	} Currency at 65 days on van Hemmert Baerlmann & Marchant at Amster- dam
- 1700. —	
- 1300. —	

Dollars 3000. — Curry at $\frac{1}{2}$ loss making
Doll's 2985. — &

Rubles 2000. — at 14 days sight
on Iwan Kufow
of your place at
198 Cop being - 1010. 9.

D's 3995. 9. Albs

for which we debit you, requesting you to
take notice thereof in conformity with us.

128.

Riga.

St. Petersburg.

'Tis very disagreeable to us to inform you
herewith that your remittance of

Dollars 1300. — Curry on van Hemmert
Baerlmann & Marchant of
Amsterdam

has been protested, as you'll see by the
inclosed Protest & Account of Reexchange,
for which we beg you to make us remittance
in



in bills on here with the returning mail. We beg you to take care in future of remitting us but such bills, you may depend on being paid.

129.

Mrsrs L. & K. of Riga

Drs

To Capital & Protestcharges of a bill of Exchange of Dollars 1300. — dutch Currency drawn by C. & F. dated Riga — at 65 days on v. H. B. & M. of Amst. and returned under protest for non acceptance vizt.

Dollars 1300. — Curry or	F. 3250. —
Protest at Amsterdam . . .	- 3. 15
Commission $\frac{1}{2} \%$. . .	- 16. 5
Postage of Letters . . .	- 1. 15
Brokerage at $1 \frac{0}{100}$. . .	- 3. 5

F 3275. —

Commission at Leipzic $\frac{1}{2} \%$. . .	- 16. 5
Postage of Letters . . .	- 1. 5

F 3292 10

Our



	F 3292. 10
Our Commission $\frac{1}{2} \%$	- 16. 5
Postage of Letters	- 3. 15
Interests of 65 days at 6%	- 35. 4
E. E. Curr ^t	F 3347. 14

St Peterburgh — —

S. & S.

130.

Riga — — per Dollars 1300. — Curr^t.

Sixty five days after date please to pay this First of Exchange to the Order of Messieurs L. & K. the Sum of Thirteen Hundred Dollars Currency. Value of the same and place it to account of B as advised by

Good for Thirteen Hundred

Messieurs Dollars Currency

M. B. & M.

C. & T.

Mchts

First.

Amsterdam

En-



Endorsed,

Pay the Contents to the Order of
Mr J. L. Value in Account
St Petersburg — — S. & S.

For us to the Order of Mr H. H.
Value in Account
Leipzig — — F. L.

131.

Proforma Account of clean Hemp from
Riga.

100 Shippound at 24 Dolls Alb.	Ds 2400. —
Duty and other charges	160. — -
Imperial Tax at 1 %	24. — -
Lighterage	— — -
	<u>184. —</u>
	Ds 2584. —
Commission 2 %	<u>51.54</u>
	Ds 2635.34
Postage	Ds —. — ferd.
Brokerage & Paper $\frac{3}{8}$ %	<u>9.70</u>
	<u>9.70</u>
	Alb. Dolls 2645.44
	Sound-



Soundduty is Dolls 17. 73 ferdings per Shippound

132.

Riga.

Agreeable with your order of the — we inclosed wait upon you with Proforma Account of Clean Hemp and shall be happy if you find it such as to favour us with your orders thereon. The prices of our articles are as follows.

[Outshat Hemp 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Charges 1 Dr 28 f.			
per Shippound of 400 lb	Russian & Poland Pass		
	Hemp 23 Dollars	-	1 - 9 -
	Droyaner 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ D.	-	3 - 11 -
	Flax Rakitzer 41 a 42	-	2 - 77 -
	inferior sorts 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	-	2 - 34 -
	Lithauish 37	-	— - — -
	Russian Iron 13 a 16	-	— - 53 -
	Russian Tobacco in leaves		
	14 in Casks	-	2 - 13 -
	in matts	-	1 - — -
	Hemp Oil 18	-	2 - 21 -
	Potash 18	-	1 - 50 -

Flax



Flax seed $4 \frac{1}{8}$ a $4 \frac{3}{4}$ p. Ton of		
110 to 111 lb 24 Tons	Charges 10 Dr 16 f.	
Hemp seed $2 \frac{3}{8}$ a $2 \frac{1}{2}$ p. d ^r of		
90 lb per 24 Tons	-	4 - 16 -
Sail Cloth Rixd 7. 13 p ^r piece	-	— - 32 -
Ravensdoek : 7. 9 - .	-	— - 32 -
Salt from Lieverpool 32 Ds		
per 18 Tons . . .	-	13 - 72 -

These are the articles you wish to be informed of, to which we have still to add, that the freight for Lubec is 10 Dollars Currency, for Coppenhague 11 Ds, for Amsterdam 30 f. per Last.

Devoting ourselves entirely to the execution of the orders our friends are so kind to favour us with we are sorry, that it is out of our power to enter into the speculation you are pleased to propose us with France.

Amsterdam 6 p Ct advance	} at 36 days if at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 higher
Hambro' $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 loss	

London 36s Groshes p. L. Stg at 3 Months.



133.

Hambro'.

London.

We are honoured with your letter of the —
informing us that you have domiciliated
with us

L. 480] drawn by John Curtis dated
- 220] Boston — at 90 days due —

which we have duly noted and shall not fail
of discharging the same upon your remitting
us *in due time* the necessary funds for that
purpose. But we must repeatedly tell you,
that it is not at all convenient to us to take
our reimbursement for the same by drawing
upon you, having an utter aversion to bu-
siness of that kind. You will therefore take
your measures accordingly, to avoid our
being under the necessity of having pro-
tested your acceptances.

We must for the same reason decline
of writing to your Agent Mr B. to accept
for your account such sums, he may think
proper to draw upon us for such goods you
are to receive in consignment from your Ame-
rican



rican friends, lest the goods are addressed to us here, in which case we shall willingly accept $\frac{2}{3}$ of the prime cost, upon receiving Bill of Loading with orders for effecting insurance thereon.

134.

Memorandum of Goods to be shipped on board of our Ship, Sally, John Chipmann Master

10 Bundles of Clean Hemp

15 dito of Outshot

which we calculate to weigh about
12 Tons.

100 pieces of Sailcloth of a midling quality at 30 — 32 Marcs.

1 Chest of Coutils.

4 do of white Brittannas $\frac{2}{3}$.

4 do of ordinary do

An Assortment of Bohemian Glass-
wares to the amount of 1500
Marcs about.

4 Tons of Swedish Iron



10 Bundles of Watertwist No $\frac{30.}{3.}$ $\frac{34.}{5.}$ $\frac{38.}{2.}$

20 ditto of Mule twist No $\frac{30.}{8.}$ $\frac{40.}{8.}$ $\frac{50.}{4.}$

1 Chest of Platilles royales of an inferior fort

1 Chest of Oil Cloth.

An Assortment of Basil Ribbons to the amount of 600 Ms

Boston — —

John Curtis.

135.

Hambro^s.

Boston.

Upon the recommendation of your Agont Mr B., whom we have had the pleasure of getting acquainted with thro' our mutual good friend Mr Campell, we take the liberty of handing you inclosed Memorandum of such Goods, we wish to have put up in such a manner, that our Ship Sally, which shall sail from here for your place in the space of 5 weeks, and to your Address, may find 'em ready to be put on board



board of her. This is a trial with you, which, should it turn out to our satisfaction may become an introduction to more considerable business in that kind. Mr B. having assured us, that thro' your connexions with the first Manufactories you are able of providing us with merchandize as good and as cheap, as any other house whatever at Hamburgh, we have given you the preference, hoping to see realised the promise given us from Mr B.

The goods for our Ship Sally are almost all bespoke and should against the time, she shall have taken 'em in, her Cargo not be entirely compleated, we are intencioned of filling her up with 20 Casks of Maryland Tobacco, 10 Hhds of Rum and a few Sugar and Coffee which goods shall go to your Address for Sale. The amount of which with the amount of freight, which we calculate to be about 650 L. British Sterling will, we think make up for the sum of goods ordered to day. Should they amount to more you are at liberty to



draw upon us at 3 months sight or at 5 months date; or should you prefer our paying to Mr B. the balance, we may remain due to you, we shall expect your orders for that purpose.

You may in the interim be on the look-out of procuring our Ship Sally such freight she may still want of filling her up.

Coffee stands now so very high as 19^d; ordinary sorts 16 to 17; Sugars from the Havannah 90 Shilling, Rum 3 Sh. 6^d to 4 Sh. 9^d per Gallon.

136.

Hambro'.

'Tis now upwards of three weeks, I informed you, that all your remittances, except that of B^{co} M^s 3000 — on H. & C. had been protested. I begged you at the same time to reimburse me for the several very considerable sums, I am in disbursement for you, without having since received



ved an answer from you. I do not know indeed what to think of your behaviour towards me, especially as you promised me that I should never be in advance for you for a farthing. Had I not the fullest confidence in you, I should never have accepted the drafts of your friends at Boston to so unusual an amount, especially at a time, when money is very scarce here and the discount so high as 8 per Cent. Several very considerable payments I have this week to make, have obliged me to draw upon you the following sums, which I hope you will not hesitate to accept taking notice in conformity with me of your account inclosed.

L 6000 —	}	Order & Value of S. & C.
- 3000 —		
- 3000 —		
- 10,000 —		Order J. S. Value of S. & C.
- 7000 —	}	in favour of J. G. Value of
- 4000 —		
		R. & C.
- 6046 —		in favour of myself

L 39,046 — tournois at 2 months where-
with our Account will be balanced.



137.

Note

L 450 —	}	draft of Mr John Tisdale of Boston due —
- 400 —		
- 350 —		
- 200 —		

L 1400 — at 32 Sh. Bo Ms 14,440. —

Commission here &
in London 1 % - 144. —

Interests till to day
2 mth at 8 % . - 192. —

L 200 —	}	draft of F. Barber of Boston due —
- 300 —		

L 500 — at 32 Sh. . - 6000. —

Commission as above - 60. —

Interests of 1 mth
at 8 % . . - 40. —

Your draft of Bo Ms 700 — } due
800 — } — - 1500. —

Commission $\frac{1}{2}$ % - 7. 8

Interests of 1 mth
at 8 % . . - 10. —

Postage of Letters - 46. 8

Protest Charges of
10 bills . . - 38. —

Bo Ms 22478. —

de-



deduct your Remittance on

H. & C. due to day M^s 3000.—

B^o M^s 19478.—

Brokerage of my drafts $\frac{1}{4} \text{ } ^\circ$

Currt M^s 48. 11. at 20 $\text{ } ^\circ$ - 40. 9

Postage of Letters . . . 4. 7

B^o M^s 19523.—

which at the Exchange of 24^s

make . . . Livres 39,046.—

138.

Hambro^o.

We beg leave to refer you to our last respects of the —, since which your Sugars have been sold in publick auction, which was the only way of disposing of the -same. The very considerable quantity of Sugar on board of the Asia has lowered the prices thereof very much; you are however lucky to be insured here for a part and I hope that this will be the -same case with the other part. The necessary papers to prove this Average shall now be made out and

M 4

pro



probably be ready to be forwarded you with the first sailing vessel.

We have remitted to day

L — — Stg to Messrs B. R. & C.

of London which is the balance of your account. As soon as we receive the money from the Insurers here, we shall not loose a moment to make further remittances to these Gentlemen.

139.

Sales of 40 Hhds of raw Sugars, received from on board the Asia, W^m Hunter M^r and sold in publick auction on account of the underwriters

B. 40 Hhds of raw Sugars

15 Hhds weighs

Gross 18000 lb

Tare	e} 1900 -	1800 lb
Allow ^e		90 lb

Neat 16100 lb at 8^d M^s 4025.—



Brought over Ms 4025.—

25 Hhds weighs

Gross 32000 lb

Tare } 2710 lb
Allow^e } 2900 — 160 —

Neat 30100 lb at 11d Ms 9406. 4

Ms 13431. 4

Abatement $8\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{0}$ — 1071. 3

B^o Ms 12360. 1

Charges.

Freight free . Ms —.—

Charges in the
whole . 456.—

ditto in the publ.
auct. . 432.—

My Commiffion $2\frac{0}{0}$ 247. 3

— 1135. 3

Neat Proceeds B^o Ms 11224. 14

E. E. Hambro — —

E. & C.



140.

Hambro'.

Vienna.

The Exchange on London at your place promising some advantage we request you to draw on our Account L 1000. on R. & C. of London at 2 months if not at 3, provided that the Exchange stands so very high as 36. Should you succeed in the execution of our order, you 'll please to make us the returns either on Amsterdam or on this place, for which purpose we note you the Exchanges below to serve for your government.

Amsterdam 164

141.

Es entstehet die Frage, was für Remessen am vortheilhaftesten für Wien sind.

1) Der Cours von Hamburg auf Wien stehet a 174 auf 6 Wochen. Was geben 100 Mk. Hamb. Bo?

200 Mk. — 174 f — 100 Mk. Bo

facit f 87. Wr Corrent

2)



2) In Hamb. sind Amsterdamer Papiere a 38
Stüber Bo p. Wechselthaler von 2 Mk. Bo
zu haben! Was geben 100 Mk.

? f

100 Mk Bo

2 Mk Bo

38 Stb. Bo

50 Stüber

1 Thlr. Bo

100 Thlr. Bo

154 Thl. Wr Ert.

2 Thlr.

3 f

facit f 87. 23 fr. Wr Current

Amsterdamer Papiere sind also am vortheilhaftesten.

142.

Vienna.

Hambro.

In reply to your esteemed lines of the —
we are happy to say, that the Exchange on
London is risen so very high as 36 Sh 4^d
at 2 months and at 3 months 36 Sh 1 a 2^d.
We have there fore pursuant to your order
valued upon Messieurs R & C. in London
L 1000. —. —. Stg as noted at foot of this,
for which we credit you, and finding. that
the



the Exchange on Amsterdam is the most to your advantage, we inclosed hand you

F 5000. —. on T. & C. &c.

wherewith this transaction will be balanced.

We are of opinion, that the Exchange on London will rise still more and that you would do well to make another speculation on London

Note

L 600. — at 2 mths at 36 Stv. 4^s Ms 8175 —

• 400. — - 3 - - 36 - 2 - 5425 —

Ms 13,600 —

Brokerage $\frac{1}{4} \text{ } \frac{0}{0}$. Ms 34. —

Commiffion $\frac{1}{3} \text{ } \frac{0}{0}$. . - 45. 5

Postage of Letter . - 1. 11 - 81 —

Mr 13,519

143.

Berechnung darüber von Wien.

Wechsel Kapital . . . L 1000. —. —

Provision in London $\frac{1}{3} \text{ } \frac{0}{0}$. - 3. 6. 8

Porti . . . - — 13. 4

L 1004. —. —

Die



Diese deckte Wien zur Verfallzeit

à f 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

f 9538. —

Dagegen verkaufte es seine holl.

Remessen à 154 $\frac{0}{0}$ betragend f 11866. 56

ab Courtage $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{0}{0}$. f 29. 40

Porti . . . - 2. 16

- 31. 56

f 11,835. —

ab obige L 1004 oder . . .

- 9538. —

Reiner Gewinn

f 2297. —

Ich habe diese Rechnung hieher gesetzt, um die Aufmerksamkeit junger Kaufleute auf die so wichtige Benutzung der Arbitragen, so früh als möglich, zu lenken.

144.

Nuremberg.

Since your last of the — I have duly received the Cask of Oil, you forwarded me by means of Mr S. jr of Salzburgh.

Agreeable with your Invoice it ought to weigh 1854 lb Gross of which 172 lb Tare deducted remain need 1682 lb. But you



you will observe by the inclosed Certificate of our Customhouse that it weighed only 1819 lb Gros weight, Tare 178 lb and therefore remain 1641 lb Neat. As I am not intentioned of suffering this loss, you will not take it ammiss by debiting you the difference of 41 lb. I must still observe that the Cask has been delivered well conditioned, therefore I could not make the least pretensions to the Carrier the more as no leakage at all could be discovered.

145.

In answer to your much esteemed favour of the — I have not the least doubt of the difference you have discovered in the Cask of Oil. It is however neither my fault nor that of the Carrier. Before the Oil is filled in, the Pipes are filled up with Water, that the rooms in the Casks may imbibe it. If on the road the wind and weather be dry, which was the case during your pipe was on the way it is naturally that the water will be lost and the Oil must enter into the rooms. Therefore the Tare was considerabler, than
it



it was noted in my Invoice. It is even for that reason that 2 per Cent are always allowed to the Carriers, which is a law adopted in this trade since a very long time after which you'll please to inquire and I hope you'll be satisfied with my declaration.

146.

Mr C. having thro' unhappy events been obliged to stop payment we the undermentioned, having been chosen for Assignies, have accordingly arranged the matter. This man having acted with all integrity and wishing to commence business again, all his Creditors are requested to come to a meeting at — where we think to make proposals, which may be satisfactory to both parties.

147.

Hambro'

We are sorry to say that your order for effecting Insurance on the 10 Casks of Coffee on board of the Eagle from — came too late, for



For to day information is received, that the Ship at the mouth of the Elbe is stranded and afterwards taken by the Helgolandiers, who conducted it in to the harbour of Gluckstadt. We pity you, for no Insurance being made thereon, the danish Government will take $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ the Helgolandiers and $\frac{1}{3}$ will remain for you. This is the law of the country which must be submitted to. We hope however to be able of reclaiming still one third from the Government and have already made the necessary arrangements for that purpose. In a few post days we shall write you more fully on this subject.

148.

Messieurs M. having given us a very considerable order and our not knowing them sufficiently so as to allow 'em a credit so high as 18000 Marcs, we take the liberty of requesting your information about them, assuring you that no further use shall be made of your kind notice.

We are in return at your service on all occasions and remain.



149.

London, Nov. 1798.

Among the various information contained in *M. van Braams* account of the Dutch embassy to Pekin, it appears, that the principal officers of state there, are kept in great ignorance of the commercial transactions at Canton. As a proof of this, it is mentioned that the prime minister shewed the ambassador his watch, which was an english one of Arnold's make, and had cost him only 375. livres, although it was evident, that even in London, it had never been sold for that sum. In order to account for this, we are told, that the Chinese merchants, to pay their court to the mandarins, and principally to the Houpou or principal officer of the customs, who is a kind of god in their eyes, and who is charged by the Grandees of the empire to procure them European merchandize, part with commodities at a price inferior to their value, and give receipts accordingly, which are sent to Pekin with the articles pur-



chased: hence the Emperor and great personages about the court are perfectly ignorant of the real price of things, executed by the celebrated artists of Europe. It is evident, that this mode of dealing would be attended with much loss to the merchants, had they not some means of reimbursing themselves; but this is done from a fund arising from duties on the imports and exports of Canton, established in 1779, in order to provide for a debt due to British merchants from three or four Chinese houses, which had failed. The tax having been imposed for ten years only, and the motive of its creation being answered, it should be discontinued; but the Mandarins and the merchants find it so admirably adapted to the above purpose, that it will probably remain a perpetual imposition on the merchandize of Europeans, and thus the English East-India Company, who at present engross almost the whole foreign trade of Canton must contribute to the support of a system of corruption and intrigue, to which we may probably in a great



great measure, ascribe the failure of the object of Lord Macartney's late embassy.

The attention of the mercantile interests, is likely to be shortly engaged by some extensive projects for opening new channels of trade, under the protection of commercial treaties with several foreign nations, which are said to be at present in contemplation, and under which assistance is to be given them in *British manufactures*. We defer any observations on this principle, till the mode of its intended application is more certainly known.

There has been no material alteration in the state of foreign trade, or in any of our home manufactures.

The *Norwich* manufactory has felt the effects of the war more severely than most others, and was by no means in a state to encounter the checks, which the loss or change of foreign markets gives to a manufacture, depending greatly on them, from having been on the decline for some



time before the commencement of war. This city must anxiously look for the return of peace, with the hope of seeing the former channels of its trade once more opened, and hearing again the sound of those looms, which now "are all stopped in one shed." In the mean time, some laudable attempts have been made to introduce the manufacture of new articles; of these, none have done more credit, or brought more profit, to the ingenious inventor, than the *Shawls*, made in imitation of those from India. This superb article of dress, which at first decorated the shoulders of only the great and wealthy, has by degrees descended amongst the crowd, and for five Shilling the chambermaid may now be as gaudily caparisoned as an Indian princess. It is computed, that some thousands of dozens of them are made every week; the embroidering of which employs a prodigious number of young women. We have been favoured with an interesting account of this manufactory, which will appear in one of our next letters.

The



The watch - making business is beginning to recover from the stagnation, into which it was thrown by the late tax, but the effects of it will probably continue to be felt in a less degree for some years to come.

It seems a singular circumstance, that the ingenuity of our artists should not have enabled them to equal the Italians, in the simple article of strings for violins, violoncello's &c. The great scarcity of foreign strings, and the inferior quality of those which are to be had, has produced a necessity of attempting to substitute those of english manufacture; which upon trial give a tolerable tone, but will not stand. As workmen from Italy have been employed, there can be little doubt, that we have the right method of making them, and it remains to be ascertained, whether the defect may not be remedied by some mode of preparing the material.



Mahogany and other foreign woods, are five or six times dearer, than they were previous to the war, from the small quantity, now imported.

The plans for improving the port of London proposed by the merchants and by the corporation, will be shortly brought forward again in parliament. In the mean time, a new mode of obtaining the desired object of more extensive accomodation for the increasng trade of the port has been suggested, by an alteration of *London bridge*, which it is said would be attended with much less expence, and might be accomplished within a shorter period than the intended docks. The variation consists of one principal or center arch, to be formed of iron, 100 feet from high water line to the crown of the arch, and describing a span of 300 feet, with two large shore arches of 80 feet span, as near to the butment of each short as adviseable, for keeping deep water along side of the present below Bridge quays. From the considerable
in-



increase in the height of the bridge, which this would occasion, there would be a necessity for several dry arches on each shore, which on the north side would be attended with the advantage of reducing the declivity of *Fish street hill*, but on the Southwark side the arches must be carried a considerable way, or the descent would be too great. It is proposed to convert these dry arches into ware houses, but such an elevation of the highway would be a great disadvantage to the houses at present standing on that side of the bridge.

Coals, an article of so much necessity at this season of the year, have risen very considerably. The following were the prices on the 3^d instant:

Walls End	51.	Shilling	— d
Heaton Main	50.	-	6 d
Hebburn	50.	-	6 d
Bourn Moor	46.	-	— d
Wylam	46.	-	— d
Sheriffhill	46.	-	— d



The public funds have experienced a very considerable fluctuation in price during the last month. *Consols* have been as high as 58 and are this day the 26th Nov. as low as $53\frac{1}{2}$. The very great demand for *Stock* at the beginning of the month, by persons providing for the redemption of their *Land Tax* was the chief cause of the elevation of the *Stocks*; and for the present, that demand has considerably diminished. Respecting the eventual operation of the sale of the *Land Tax* upon the funds, the best judges appear to be divided in opinion.

Bank Stock on 7th Nov. was 144, and has since gradually fallen to $134\frac{1}{2}$, which was the price on the 24th ult^o.

Five per Cent Annuities on 29th last month were at $81\frac{7}{8}$, rose on 7th ult^o to 87. and were on 24th ult^o at 81.

Four per Cent Annuities were on 29th last month at $67\frac{3}{4}$ — 8^{ths}, rose on the 7th of Nov. to $71\frac{1}{4}$, and were on the 24th ult^o at 66.

Three



Three per Cent Consols were on the 29th of October at 54 7—8^{ths}, rose on 7th of Nov. to 58, fell on 7th to 57 $\frac{1}{8}$, on 16th to 54 7—8^{ths}, again 20th to 52 7—8^{ths} and on 24th to 53 5—8^{ths}

150.

London Dec. 1798.

Early in the month, the Merchants, who have for several years past had in contemplation a plan for removing the present inconveniencies of the *Port* of London, by the formation of *Wet Docks* at *Wapping*, petitioned parliament for leave to bring in a bill for this purpose; and a few days after, a petition was presented by the corporation, with a view to the same object, by making a navigable canal or passage accross the *Isle of Dogs*, from *Blackwall* to *Limehouse*, purchasing the mooring chains in the river, which are mostly private property and appointing harbour masters to regulate the navigating and mooring of vessels in the port; they also propose to make

N 5

Wet



Wet Docks in some part of the *Isle of Dogs*, for the reception and discharge of the *West India* shipping. The latter part of the plan has, however, been taken up by a number of *Westindia* merchants and planters, distinct from those, first mentioned, and they propose carrying it into execution, either alone or in conjunction with the other improvements projected by the corporation, conceiving that no spot so eligible as the *Isle of Dogs* can be found within the same distance from the Custom-house, and where the whole of the *West-india* trade can, at a moderate expence, be so completely concentrated, and so securely accomodated. As it is possible that a union of interests may lead to the adoption of this plan, to which many may accede, not so much from a conviction, that it is free from objections, as from the increasing necessity of relief of some kind being attempted, we shall state the mode, in which it is proposed to be carried into execution. The plan comprises two *Docks*: the large *Dock*, with the quays, wharfs and



and warehouses attached thereto, to be surrounded and enclosed with a high wall; this is intended for the reception of loaded ships in the Westindia trade, and a depot for *Westindia* produce; and a smaller *Dock*, to receive all the light ships in that trade. The close *Dock* to be capable of containing near 200 loaded ships, and to admit 46 of the largest of those ships to discharge their cargoes upon the quays or wharfs at one time. The warehouses to be sufficiently extensive to hold 46,000 hhds of Sugar, 16,000 Puncheons of Rum, 35,000 hhds of Coffee, and all other Westindia produce usually put into Warehouses. For defraying the expences of the undertaking a subscription has been opened for 500,000 l., of which 50,000 l. is reserved, with a view, that the corporation may subscribe to that amount, and 200,000 l. for the accommodation of the subscribers to the plan for forming *Wet Docks at Wapping*. It must however, be observed, that the proposers of the *Docks* in the *Isle of Dogs* apprehend, that the numerous advantages, which they have



have in view by the removal of the West-india trade from the river, which it now so much incumbers, may be all defeated, unless the legislature shall render it obligatory, on the ships trading to or from the West Indies, to confine themselves to the use of the Docks and Warehouses, set apart for their reception, and calculated for their accomodation. At the same time they declare their resolution to oppose any tonnage rate, or other tax, which may affect the Westindia trade, under any other plan for improving the port, conceiving that under no plan but their own this branch of trade will receive an adaequate benefit.

A petition has also been presented to parliament from the town of Liverpool for the purpose of accomodating the increasng trade of that port with two additonal *Wet Docks*.

Raw Sugars, upon the discontinuance of the Drawback fell very considerably; they have however since got up again, the



the average price for the week, ending the 10th, was 68 Sh. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. exclusive of duty.

The *Nottingham* or Stockingmanufactory, which also embraces *Leicestershire* and *Derbysire*, has risen of late to considerable importance, in comparison with its state 30 years back, which may be attributed chiefly to Sir Richard Arkwrights improvements in the spinning of Cottonwool, co-operating with the spur, which ingenuity feels, when unshackled with duties and left to its free exertion. It is thought a moderate supposition that at the present time its increase has not been less than ten times, what is was at the period just mentioned. On the breaking out of the *American* war it declined very much, but revived at the general treaty of peace, and has since continued with increasing vigor. The present war entails hardships on the manufacturers, by totally stopping remittances from *Spain* and *Italy*, and likewise partially from the *Americans*, who are too justly accused of want
of



of faith and punctuality in their commercial engagements; but the effects of these impediments is in some measure compensated, by the Eastindia trade, requiring a greater supply of silk, and fine cotton and thread goods; likewise of the increase of the Portugall trade and a further demand for Russia for coarse goods, to which may be added the establishment of the *Patent Lace* trade, an article, which was introduced at Nottingham only a few years since, but is now in considerable demand, and claims the attention of most of the manufacturers, the public encouraging it in wide and narrow laces, in cloaks and in vails; the first and the last of these articles are beginning to be worn abroad, which gives a fair prospect of an increasing demand. There is supposed to be at present about 16,000 stocking and lace frames in Nottingham and the shire, 12,000 stocking frames in Hincley, Leicester and shire and 2000 in Derbyshire, making together 30,000 stoking makers, each of whom is supposed to give employment to three more persons either men, women or children, in the clipping of the sheep, the
of



growing of the cotton and flax, the raising of the silk, and the employment of the seller, making together 120,000 persons employed by this manufacture. The returns of the trade may be estimated at about 2,000,000 l. per annum, and it is now the briskest manufacture in England.

The Silk manufactory, during the present year, has exceeded expectation, and may perhaps be said to be in a more flourishing state than for several years past. The material being entirely of foreign growth, must be liable to frequent fluctuations in price, but since we last noticed this article, there has been little variation, except in the following instances: the *Bengal* raw silk, which after the company's sale was in great demand, in consequence of the scarcity of the Italian raw, and bore a premium upon the extravagant price at which it was sold, has, from an importation since of about 290 bales of Italian raw, with the expectation of a great quantity more, and of the fleet from Bengal, decreased considerably in value, and is likely to continue so for the present; from
the



the same causes, the article of China raw is rather lower, as some of the Italian raws have been substituted in its place; therefore, as the trade may be considered as well supplied with raw silks at present, there is no appearance of an advance upon that article. With respect to *Thrown Silk*, the quantity that has been imported since October is about 265 bales, which in a full market has continued the article with little or no variation, except *Bergam* which is somewhat lower; there are various opinions upon the future price of thrown silk, some expect an advance from a greater demand in the beginning of the year, with which the merchants generally flatter themselves at this season, others from a detention of the silks destined for this country by severe weather, or a considerable diminution of the quantity in consequence of the war between the French and the King of Sardinia, but these are mere conjectures; the prices at present are as follows.

Raw

*Raw*

Fossombrone from 39 to 41 Sh. gr. lb.

Pozero 35 to 37 - -

Roveredo 33 to 35 - -

Milan 23 to 24 - fm lb.

French 21 to 24 - -

China 29 to 30 - -

Thrown

Piedmont from 28 Sh. to 39 Sh.

Italian Organ 33 - to 35 -

Bergam 28 - to 33 -

Milan 29 - to 32 -

Modena 27 - to 31 -

Bengal Organ 38

The import of filk, during the present year, has been such as to keep the market well supplied. The total quantity up to the last week has been 2225 bales of *Thrown*, and 1128 bales of *Raw*: total 3353 bales.



London, Jany 1799.

The detention of the Hamburgh Mails by the frost, till no less than ten were due at one time, produced much inconvenience to the merchants during the greater part of the month, as the principal part of the commerce of this country with Europe is now carried on through that channel. It was particularly felt by many concerned in the great export of Sugars, previous to the discontinuance of the drawback, who were in daily expectation of remittance thereon; and though it is a circumstance, which from the advance of the season, is not likely to occur again to the same extent for some time at least, it strongly shews the impediments to which commerce is liable, when a very considerable part of it is confined to a particular channel.

Raw Sugars, notwithstanding the small quantity exported of late, continue very high; the average price for the week, ending



ending the 16th, was 69 Sh. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., exclusive of duty.

The *Nottingham* and *Leicester* manufactory, feels the pressure of the present war, perhaps less than any other, which arises principally from the late improvements in twilled, knotted, vandyk and elastic stockings, both in the silk, and the worsted and cotton fabricks. There is however still room for improvements, and if the exertions of individuals are not damped by injudicious imposts it is impossible to say, to what purposes mechanick genius may not turn the invention of the stockingframe. Whenever a general peace takes place, this will become one of the most certain trades with respect to demand, and probably more flourishing than any manufacture of the same extent.

The article of *Silk*, almost immediately subsequent to the time, to which our notice of it in the last report extends, became, upon the conjectures, we then mentioned, the subject of one of the greatest



speculations (for the short time it continued) that has taken place in this commodity for some years; but being founded chiefly on mere opinion and incorrect information respecting the real quantity in hand, the expectations of those concerned in it have been greatly checked by a more certain knowledge of a large quantity now coming by way of Hamburgh, and the daily expectation of the Bengal fleet, of the sailing of which from St Helena on the 6th of December advice has been received. Though the speculation has in general turned out in the manner, in which it is to be wished, every scheme, that tends to the injury of our manufactures may terminate, it has caused a trifling advance in the price of thrown silk, which, however will be of very short duration, as the quantity in the market, with the expected import, are more than adequate to the present demand for that article. Italian now, in consequence of the quantity, that has arrived during the two last months has considerably decreased in value and is likely to
con-



continue so for the present, particularly as a sale of Bengal and China raw is expected towards the end of February. White Novi, or Persian silk, is very scarce and dear. The import of silk during the present month has been about 96 bales of thrown, and 189 of raw: total 285 bales.

The tea trade has not lately experienced any fluctuation, except in common greens, which have fallen from 6 d. to 8 d. per lb. No alteration of much consequence can be expected till the next sale in March.

Coffee has risen from 3 d. to 4 d. a pound, on account of the small importations, and the demand for the continent.

Moist and ground sugars continue nearly the same; lumps and loaves are considerably lower, not less than 18 S.

With respect to fruit, Malagas are at present from 38 S. to 44 S. sun raisins 64 S. Currants 68 S. to 74 S. — Spices are falling, which is supposed to be the consequence of the



produce of the captured islands being brought to market.

152.

London, March 1799.

Early in the month arrived two of the company's ships, with the following cargoes:

	L chests.	S chests	lbs.
Tea, Bohea	— 975	500	401,676
Congou	— 16,702	1488	697
Souchong	— 620		51,120
Singlo	— 738		58,040
Twankay	— 3,214		252,948
Hyson skin	— 351		23,325
Hyson	— 1,006		65,421
	975	23,131	2,341,227
Raw Silk, three bales	—	—	299 lbs.
Nankeen cloth	—	—	17,400 pieces.

Also ten ships from Bengal, one from Bencoolen, and three whalers from the Cape of Good Hope, with part of the cargo of the



the ship Lion from Bengal; the particulars of the cargo as follows:

Piece Goods, Muslins	pieces	215,825
Callicoes	—	282,792
Prohibited	—	98,027
Ditto, White	— — tons	78
Pepper, bags 250	— lbs.	18,500
Indigo, boxes 90, chests 51	lbs.	23,934
Raw Silk — bales 2870 and bundles 5		
Lack Lake, bags 8, boxes 9,	lbs.	3,561
Saltpetre, bags 27,710, cwt.		36,949
Cotton, bales 808,	lbs	257,100
Pepper, Black, tons		555
Ginger, bags 627	cwt.	646
Tumerick, bags 1687,	cwt.	1,966
Sugar, bags 23,246 and casks 5,	cwt.	32,762
Shellack, boxes 13, chests 12,	cwt.	133.

Beside privileged goods, consisting chiefly of sugar, indigo, gum, cotton, mother of pearl shells, ginger, &c.

The continuance of severe frost, during almost the whole month, has again produced a great interruption of mercantile



correspondence, by the detention of the Hamburgh mails, and the orders from the continent being thus kept back, has caused a heavy market for the principal articles of export, though there has been no considerable decline of price. The average price of raw sugars for the week, ending the 20th, was 70 s. 1 d. exclusive of duty.

The East India company's sale of silk, which commenced the 26th, consists of only 408 bales of China raw, 498 bales of Bengal raw, 44 bales of Bengal organzine, and 5 bales of waste; but the company reserve to themselves the liberty of selling a further quantity of the Bengal silk lately arrived, not exceeding 1200 bales, which, it is supposed, will be sold in June. The Chine silk has sold higher than the last sale, the average price of superfine being 30 s. 4 d. The Bengal organzine is superior in quality to any they have before sold, five bales were particularly curious, but have not sold at the price it was expected they would fetch; the average price of the whole was



was 27 S. 3 d. There has been a very small import of Italian silk during the present month, and little alteration in the market.

The shawl manufactory which we noticed in a former report being at present a branch of much importance to the Norwich manufacturers, we should be glad to receive some further account of it, especially from the intelligent correspondent who favoured us with the former particulars, to whom the readers of the Monthly Magazine are indebted for a more extensive and valuable article.

The following particulars relative to the manufactures of iron and steel in Great Britain shew, how greatly they have increased in value, though the annual produce in crude iron appears to have diminished.

About the year 1620, charcoal

pig iron sold for L. 6 0 per ton

In the year 1792, carbon-

ated pig iron . 8 10

0 5

In



In the year 1798, ditto ditto L. 10 0 per ton
Coak pig iron when invented
fold at - 4 0

In the year 1792, melting
pig iron fold for - 5 10

In the year 1798, ditto - 7 10
Mallable iron made with char-
coal fold for - 15 0

The same in 1792, to be
drawn into wire, for - 23 0

Ditto in 1798. L 27 or 28 0

The first bar iron made (1620)
with pit coat, fold for - 12 0

The same iron in 1792,
fold for - 18 0

Ditto in 1798, for - 22 0

This statement strongly shews the ef-
fect of the depreciation of the value of
money on the current price of commodi-
ties, but it will be seen that all along there
has been preserved an analogy between
the value of the respective states of the
metal. We cannot however but be aston-
ished at the great advance of iron within
the



the last six years, nearly and in some cases more than equal to the advance of a period of 170 years before. The total produce of pig iron in Britain, at the beginning of the last century, has been estimated at 180,000 tons, but at present does not exceed 100,000 tons; and reckoning on an average that 33 cwt. of crude iron produces one ton of bars, and that the manufacture of malleable iron amounts to 35,000 tons per annum.

57,750 tons of crude iron will then be necessary to form 35,000

tons of bars at 20 l. L. 700,000

42,250 tons cast into cannon cy-

linders, wares, &c. at - 591,500

100,000 tons amount of the na-

tive manufactures L. 1,291,500

of iron at this period.

The extensive manufactures of this country have for many years past demanded an additional supply of foreign bar iron. This has been chiefly obtained from Russia and



and Sweden, and the annual quantity may be averaged for the last 20 years at 70,000 tons, which at 18 l. per tons makes 1,260,000 l. amounting with the sum before stated to 2,551,500 l. which may be taken as the annual amount of the raw material, the chief part of which becomes more valuable in an uncommon ratio, by subsequent labour.

153.

London. April 1799.

The discovery of a supposed illicit trade carried on from Bengal to Batavia, thence to Europe, and also to Manilla, by a ship called the *Helsingoer*, has engaged much attention in the mercantile world; and in whatever light it is viewed, the matter certainly deserves investigation; but as several respectable names, particularly that of a director of the East India company, are implicated in a very great degree in the business, we decline entering into further particulars, till the publication of the papers



papers moved for at the late general court at the India-house shall have enabled us to form an impartial opinion on the subject.

From the report of a committee of the House of Commons on the state of the East India company's affairs, it appears, that the debts owing by the company in Great Britain, amounted on the 1st of March, 1798, to 7,284,694 l.; that the effects of the company in England, and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in their treasury, goods sold not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted at the same period to 13,211,370 l.; and that the sales of the company's goods, which in February, 1793, were estimated on an average to amount to 4,988,300 l. amounted in the year 1797--8 to the sum of 4,718,822 l.

Some alteration is about to take place in the duties and drawbacks on East India goods of different kinds.



An act has been passed to continue to the 24th of June, 1800, the act passed in the year 1755, for granting a bounty on certain species of British and Irish linens exported.

A committee of the House of Commons has been some time engaged in considering the most effectual means for the improvement and extension of the British herring fishery.

It has been thought necessary to suspend the operation of the convoy act of the last session, with respect to a part of the Newfoundland trade, by permitting ships to sail from certain ports in the island Newfoundland without convoy. The present high price of copper has also been the subject of parliamentary interference. It has lately risen to 123 l. and 124 l. per ton, and as this unprecedented price, which is probably occasioned, in a great measure, by the increasing export by the East India company, which now amounts to about 3000 tons per annum; and, perhaps in some degree by the
new



new copper coinage, causes a great additional expence in the copper, sheathing of all forts of vessels as well as in various manufactures. The House of Commons on the 20th instant, resolved, That the East company ought to be prohibited, for a limited time, from contracting for any copper ore or copper for the purpose of exportation, and from exporting, or permitting to be exported, any copper ore or copper, except such as has been already contracted for; also, that it is expedient that copper ore or copper, should be permitted to be imported for his majesty's service without payment of duty.

Most kinds of leather are at a high price. The great consumption of calf leather for military accoutrements, has contributed much to advance the price of that article. Red Morocco skins have risen about 10 S. within the last twelve months, being, at present from 96 S. to 144 S. per dozen. Black Spanish have risen 3 S. or 4 S. in the last two or three months, being from 45 S. to 114 S. per



per dozen. Scotch white sheep are from 5 l. 15. S. to 6 l. 5 S. and English white kids from 9 l. to 15 l. per hundred. Skivers, for bookbinders, are 2 S. or 3 S. dearer within the last two months, being at present from 14 S. to 24 S. per dozen. Calf, for ditto, are from 28 S. to 54 S. per dozen. Russia hides, rough, are cheaper than they were some time since, being at present about 2 S. to 2 S. 2 d. per pound, for heavy skins; light ditto to 2 S. 8 d. Raw skins or pelts, have experienced a great rise on the last market, and are now 6 l. 5 S. per hundred.

The spring trade of the silk manufactory has been very good, having been assisted by considerable orders for exportation. There has been very little variation in the price of raw and thrown silk during the last three months, as most of the manufacturers supplied themselves about that time, but as the import has been very small, the market is scanty of the best filatures, and some inconvenience begins to be experienced.



rienced from the detention of this article by the late frost, and since from want of convoy. A very considerable arrival of silk from Hamburgh, is expected shortly, in consequence of which, the present stock in the hands of the merchants is to be purchased at very moderate prices; but the manufacturers, aware of the daily expected fleet, avoid buying as much as possible. The Persian manufacturers have been destitute of white novi for some months, which has obliged many to substitute silk of an inferior quality.

The East India company have declared for sale on the 1st of May, 25,000 bags, 95 baskets, and 10 casks of sugar. Prompt day the 5th of July.

The total quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the West Indies in one year, from January 1798 to January 1799, was 2,361,715 Cwt. the duty on which was 2,070,377 l. of which, 305,354 l. was repaid as drawbacks on raw sugar



exported, and 216,659 l. as bounty on refined sugar exported. The quantity of rum imported in the same period, was 4,196,193 gallons, the duty on which amounted to 95,996 l.

Notwithstanding the large quantities of stock now buying up by the Commissioners of National debt, in consequence of the redemption of the Land Tax, in addition to their former purchases, the Public Funds have rather fallen than risen during the last month. The expectation of deferred loan may probably be the cause.

154.

London, June 1799.

From the collection of papers printed by the East India Company respecting the illicit trade, it appears, that early in the year 1798, information was obtained by the governor of St. Helena, that enterprizes of a very considerable magnitude, had been set on foot, for the purpose of conveying



veying to Europe the property of the possessions in India of powers at war with this country, through the medium of neutral flags, it having become evident that this property which had been collected to a very considerable amount. The goods lying at Batavia alone, were said to require 50,000 tons, to bring them to Europe, in the Dutch, French, and Spanish islands, could not be brought in safety to Europe through any other channel, while the navy of Great Britain maintained its superiority. There also appeared reason to believe, that some of the enemy's ports in India, had been supplied through the same channel, with stores from Europe; and that the trade, though masked under the appearance of foreign companies, had in fact been set on foot, and chiefly rested upon British agency and capitat. The plan concerted for the management of the returns, is said to have been, that the vessels employed should be dispatched, nominally for Copenhagen, or some other neutral place; but that in their way thither, they should put into



the ports of Great Britain, where if the markets were more favourable than at the places of their nominal destination, their cargoes should be brought to sale under an act passed in May, 1796, and since continued; or if otherwise, the vessels to proceed on to the places of their original destination. In consequence of these discoveries, governor Brooke, detained the ships Denmark, Nancy, Reinsborg, and Odin, which had put into the port of St. Helena, and sent them to England, that they might be proceeded against with a view to their condemnation in case it should appear that the ships or their cargoes belonged to his majesty's enemies; the Magdalena was afterwards stopped, also the Iphigenia, and Kensington, under American colours, and the Compte de Bernsdorf, in its way from Lisbon to Batavia. In November last, Mr Dundas transmitted the papers relative to this subject, which he had received from the governor of St. Helena, to the Attorney and Solicitor General; and the substance of the opinion
of



of these offices, which was communicated to the Directors of the India Company, was, that here appeared to be ground for proceeding against the ships and their cargoes, for condemnation as lawful prize, but from want of the requisite information, they found considerable difficulty in forming an opinion as to the steps which could be legally pursued against the British subjects concerned in the transactions, and upon what they could collect from the papers transmitted to them, they did not conceive themselves warranted in saying that they could find precise ground for any legal proceeding against those persons, although the papers tended to raise very strong suspicion, that charges of a very serious nature, might possibly be made out in evidence against them, if due diligence was used in pursuing the inquiries to which the discoveries made by the papers appeared to lead. The subject being of much importance to the company; a committee was appointed to take it into immediate consideration, and to collect such informa-



tion from the papers of the detained ships, and the suits in the admiralty court, as might lead to the discovery of the parties concerned. After holding several secret courts on the subject, the Directors on the fifth of March last, resolved, that it appeared by documents before the court, that enterprizes of a very considerable magnitude have been set on foot, to convey to Europe, under the false cover of neutral papers and flags, the property of his Majesty's enemies from Batavia; in which enterprize many British subjects have been concerned, either as principals or agents, and also several members of the Danish college of commerce at Copenhagen, and other persons. That it also appears, that ships and British seamen have been engaged in India, by Messrs Fairlie, Climore, and Co. Lambert, and Ross, and others, to proceed to Batavia, for the purpose of being engaged in this clandestine commerce. And, on the following day, the court of Directors resolved that a bill be filed against the house of David Scott, and Co. to discover



cover their concerns in the ship *Helsingoer*, and cargo, or in any other illicit trade within the limits of the company's charter; by a subsequent resolution however, it appears to be the intention of the Directors to proceed only against the actual partners in the house, which Mr David Scott, sen quitted in December 1794, although his name continued in the firm till December 1797. — In the present stage of the business, any observations affecting the parties concerned in it would be highly improper, but it may be considered as an additional proof that British capital might be employed with advantage in the East India trade, to a considerable amount, beyond the present extensive concerns of the company; and it will probably become a subject of parliamentary consideration to devise some mode of bringing into the country in a legal manner, the profits that at present are an allurements to attempt evasion, and other improper practices.



The present state of the commerce of Europe, strongly shews how suddenly and completely, in many instances, it may be turned out of its former course, and transferred to other countries, or to the different ports of a state, which the fluctuation of public affairs may render more eligible in point of security; or which, in consequence of judicious regulations and improvements, offer new advantages, or better accommodations. This situation of things should induce the inhabitants of every place, that has obtained an increase of trade by it, to concur readily in any measure that may appear necessary to preserve it; and we hope that private interest will no longer be permitted to impede the attainment of the public benefit, which would certainly be derived from rendering the accommodations of the port of London adequate to the present vast extent of its trade.

None of the ports of this country, exhibit a more striking instance of the ver-
satility of commerce than *Hull*, which, from
one



one of the meanest maritime towns in England, has risen to the first importance. The tonnage of its shipping is at present inferior only to London, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Bristol; and its customs only to those of the two former. It sends as great a number of ships to Greenland as London does, and, exclusive of that port, more than all the others. Liverpool has unquestionably a greater intercourse with the Baltic, which is chiefly owing to its West-India connections; some attempts, however, have been made at Hull, to bring thither, in like manner, the produce of our colonies; which, if accomplished on an extensive scale, will enable this port, from its local situation, to rival, and probably get beforehand of Liverpool, in the North. The Hans-towns formerly, and afterwards the Dutch, who were long the carriers of Europe, supplied Hull with foreign manufactures; at present, this port imports German and Russian articles for our manufactures, and exports them to those very countries in a manufactured sta-



te. Holland usually supplied the town of Hull with different oils, and also furnished this country with various kinds of pottery to a considerable amount; but Holland is now supplied with these articles from the port of Hull. The internal communication of Hull is such, that it may be deemed the emporium of at least five counties: the majority of its merchants are extensively connected with Sweden, Russia, Portugal, and Italy, on the binding conditions of reciprocal advantage; and though war is ever unfavourable to commercial intercourse, it does not appear, at present, to have diminished the trade of this port, but merely to have checked, in some measure, the speculations of its commercialspirited inhabitants, which, by impressing them with a useful degree of precaution, may prove an ultimate benefit, and enable them, on the return of peace, to extend their connections with greater safety and advantage.

Statement of the receipt of the customs of Hull for April last:

On



On general good

inwards

3925 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wine — ditto

1268 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

5194 1 5

On goods out-

wards

884 17 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

On wine coastwise

3 7 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Coals, ditto

4 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

State, ditto

33 0 0

41 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Tonnage duty

236 15 0

6356 14 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

The increase of foreign trade may be considered as affording a presumption that our principal manufactures being encouraged by it, must be in a very favourable situation; this is certainly the case with some branches; others, however, are in a very different situation. The trade and manufactures of *Birmingham* were perhaps never in a more distressed state than at present; for, although the demand for articles in the home trade continues much the same as before the war, and that for arms



arms and military accoutrements very considerable, yet these together bear so small a proportion to the general trade of the town, as it was carried on a few years ago, that the almost total loss of the foreign trade is felt very severely. — A more particular account of the present state of the trade of Birmingham, will be given in our next report.

Spanish wool is at a very high has obliged the woollen manufacturers to advance the price of their fine goods. Black cloths have risen from a shilling to eighteen pence a yard, and a proportionate rise on others must be expected.

The East India Company's tea sale, which commences the 5th of June, consists of the following quantity:

Bohea	1,000,000 lb.
Congou and Campoi	4,000,000
Souchong and Pekoe	500,000
Singlo and Twankay	600,000
Hyson skin	50,000
Superior ditto, and Hyson	500,000
	6,650,000

Raw



Raw sugars have fallen considerably; the average price for the week, ending the 15th May, was 67 S. 4 d. exclusive of duty; refined sugars are also much lower; lumps are at present from 130 to 132 S.; low lumps from 111 to 120 S.; powder loaves from 128 to 140 S.; single loaves from 121 to 136 S.; faces from 98 to 110 S.; middles from 85 S. to 97 S.; and tips from 75 to 84 S.

The *Public funds*, though they have lately risen a little, are not, in general, higher than they were at the beginning of the month. The prices on the 27th were, 3 per cent reduced 55 1—4th; three per cent cons. 55 7—8^{ths}; four per cent cons. 69 7—8^{ths}; five per cent navy, 86 3—4^{ths}; imperial 3 per cents 52 7—8^{ths}; long annuities 15 13—16^{ths} years' purchase. The interest made, according to the present prices, after allowing for the proportion of dividend due, is nearly as follows:



	L.	S.	d.
3 per cent consols	5	9	7
4 per cent ditto	5	15	4
5 per cent navy	5	17	9
Long annuities	6	7	5
Bank stock	5	2	8
India stock	6	7	3

155.

London, July 1799.

The additional papers respecting the illicit trade, which have been printed by order of the directors of the East India company, for the use of the proprietors; though they contain some facts and observations interesting to the parties concerned, furnish little further information respecting the extent or nature of these engagements. The following circumstance, as it strongly illustrates the importance of character and reputation in commercial life, shews the propriety of the caution we have just observed, in avoiding any observations affecting the parties implicated in this business. A
mer-



mercantile and banking house at Dover, of the highest respectability being mentioned in the report published by the company, a report got into circulation, that the partners had all absconded, and that a large reward was offered for the apprehension of one of them; the officers of a militia regiment quartered at Dover Castle, and many other persons who had accounts with the house alluded to, immediately took out their balances, and such was the run upon the house in one day that they were under the necessity of sending to London for L. 50,000, to be sent with the utmost dispatch, to meet the expected demands of the following day; which, at a great risk, in the night, they were so fortunate as to receive: the natural expectation, however, of a consequent run, of a still more important nature, on their house in London, obliged them to make ample provision for the same; the consequence of which, every person acquainted with business, will easily conceive: and when such effects, which might prove fatal to houses of less resources, may be



be the result of propagating the slightest suspicions, it should render those who draw up representations that may be made public, very careful how they introduce respectable characters in an unfavourable point of view, particularly when the evidence is not clear and direct. At the general court, held the 19th June, Mr D. Scott, sen. was unanimously acquitted of all personal imputation respecting the illicit trade, and we have no doubt that many other persons mentioned will be found to have had no improper connection with it.

There appears at length a prospect, of at least some relief to the commerce of the port of London, by the adoption of the plan for making wet docks in the Isle of Dogs, as mentioned in our report for December last. A bill for this purpose, is pending now in parliament, but the compulsory clause for obliging all West India ships to load and discharge in the docks, meets with much objection; as it would in fact, establish an exclusive privilege, which might



might not only frequently prove very inconvenient to individuals, but would be a great impediment to any further attempts to improve the port, however judiciously planned or evidently necessary.

The effects of commerce in the advance and improvement of the ports and towns where it meets with encouragement, being highly interesting, we shall endeavour, in addition to the particulars of the trade of *Hull* already given, to point out the ports, with which it is principally connected, and the proportion of its trade with each country; but this, with the particulars and extent of its imports - and exports, we are obliged to defer to a future opportunity; we cannot however omit to notice at present the following occurrence. — The Molly, Greenlandmann, of Hull, arrived home on the 12th June, a full ship. Her arrival is one of the earliest remembered, but the quikness of her voyage is still more remarkable. She left the Humber on the 9th of March, but falling in with heavy weather, received some

Clem. Less. Vol. IV. Q damage,



damage, and was obliged to put back for repairs; she fet sail the second time on the 18th, arrived at Shetland on the 21st and sailed thence the 2^d of April: made the West Ice the 13th, and East Ice the 27th, and struck a fish the same day; got the last fish on the 22^d of May. From these facts it appears, that the fishing season has been earlier at Greenland than usual, and that in proportion to the backwardness of the season here the weather, at Greenland, this season, has been particularly favourable; and it has been frequently remarked, as well of West as East Greenland, that the weather is always favourable there, when the contrary in this country, an observation that certainly deserves attention, and which, if found just, may be useful to persons engaged in this trade. We have been favoured with the following account of the success of the London ships, on the 22^d of May, the day on which the Molly left Greenland.

	Fish Butts.	
Lively, Scoot	5	200
Britannia, Scoot	3	110
		Prince



	Fish Butts.	
Prince of Wales Cutter	3	90
Young Eagle, White	3	100
Dingwall, Vickerman	2	70
Nancy, Morison	4	120
Horn, Coulson	2	70

We noticed in our last the depressed state of the trade of *Birmingham*, and though the demand for the home trade has since rather increased, yet to whatever foreign market the merchant of Birmingham directs his attention, the prospect is still very discouraging. Russia has prohibited nearly all articles in this line, except tools, so that in fact we are at present furnishing that country, only with the means of establishing manufactories, which may ultimately rival our own, of which they seem to be well aware, from the great encouragement given to such manufactories. The prohibitory laws imposed by this state are so rigid in themselves, and so strictly executed, that the quantity of goods smuggled into the country, is at present very insignificant; and



among other instances of the decline of the trade of Birmingham with Russia, it appears that Mr Boulton has not, of late exported to that country a tenth, nor even a twentieth part of the buttons he used to do. In many parts of Germany, which might be supplied by ports still open to us, Birmingham articles are also prohibited; this is the case in all the imperial states; and most of those states, where commercial regulations are more friendly to us, are not yet recovered from the ravages of war, and have no money to spare for superfluities, as most of the articles we usually supply them with are; nor is there any prospect of a more extensive trade in these parts, as in many of our leading articles the Germans already undersell us. The trade with Holland is now entirely at a stand, for although considerable quantities of goods have been exported for that country, even after the French took possession of it, yet since the last regulations respecting English manufactures, by which it is made death to import them, no one has



has had courage either to order or send goods thither. France, Spain, and Italy, which together before the war, consumed more than a fourth of the Birmingham manufactures, have of course been shut markets for some time past; several orders have indeed been lately received from Spain, but few merchants have ventured to put them in hand; a renewal of the Italian trade may however be confidently expected, from the important changes that are taking place in that country; in fact some considerable orders have been already delivered for goods, for the Italian trade. Portugal had lately been the best foreign market for the manufactures of Birmingham, till the trade was checked by the dangers, which threatened that country, which being in a great measure removed, it may now revive again. The exports to America are still very considerable, and might be more so, were our merchants inclined to continue that extent of credit of the Americans, of which generally speaking they have rendered themselves so undeserving. Under all these dis-



couraging circumstances, the present very high price of the principal raw material copper is felt by the Birmingham manufacturer as no small aggravation of his distress; the great and rapid rise of this article has caused a parliamentary investigation of the subject; the Committee appointed have made their report, but the act intended to have been passed, has been deferred till the next session.

The East India Company have declared for the sale, on the 4th of September, 350,000 lb. cinnamon, 200,000 lb. cloves, and 156 lb. of oil of nutmegs or Banda soap; and if any nutmegs or mace arrive, there will also be a sale of those articles at the same time.

156.

London August 1799.

The manufactures and trade of *Glasgow* continue in a flourishing state, and furnish at present full employment for every hand
that



that can labour. The natural effect of this favourable state of trade is evident in the increasing population of the town, which is advancing rapidly; there being more new buildings carrying on than has been known in any former year. The very extravagant prices paid at present for cotton-wool, however, places both the spinner and the manufacturer in very unpleasant circumstances. The spinner, if not working at a positive loss, is at least working without any adequate profit; and the manufacturer is laying in his goods higher than ever they were known to cost before: which circumscribes his profits even during the continuance of a good demand, and lays the foundation of a heavy loss whenever a change of circumstances takes place. The West India and American trades to the Clyde increase very fast; of which we have a proof in the Leeward Island fleet lately arrived, the ships destined for this port being more numerous by one-half than in any former instance. The importers of cotton-wool, both here and at



other ports, have this year been extremely successful, from the great advance of the article. The profits upon the imports of cotton into the Clyde alone, since the first of January last, will be found to exceed the enormous sum of hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The late large arrivals from the West-Indies have renewed the inconveniences so long complained of in the port of *London*; which however, we hope will now be of short duration, as an act has passed for establishing the West India Dock Company, for forming the proposed docks in the Isle of Dogs. The delay occasioned by a three-years opposition, produced a disposition to concur in almost any plan of relief, that could be carried into effect; but we cannot help thinking that a situation nearer the present seat of trade, would have proved much more convenient.

The Shipping concerns of the *East India Company*, is a subject that has frequently



ly produced much controversy between the parties interested therein; the following statements will furnish some information relative thereto, viz.

An Account of the Tonnage of Goods laden in India in the four Years 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796.

	Tons
Piece goods . . .	13,642
Raw filk . . .	1,762
Indigo . . .	1,190
Sundries . . .	3,377
Saltpetre . . .	17,598
Sugar . . .	20,567
Pepper . . .	10,192
Coffee . . .	470
Drugs . . .	62
Privilege goods . . .	11,566
St. Helena stores . . .	710
Kintledge . . .	6,318

Total 87,455 tons, or, on an average of the four years, 21,864 tons per annum, exclusive of 12,681 tons of rice and wheat



in the year 1796, laden on fundry ships engaged for the purpose.

A comparative view of the expences of a ship of about 800 tons burthen, as estimated by the master attendant in 1791, as the peace, cost; by the owners in 1798, as the war, cost; and a statement furnished by Mr Scott being the actual cost of a ship contracted for in the present season:

	Master Attendant.	Owners.	Mr Scott.
	2791,	1798.	
The hull	L.10,000	L 13,600	L.12,000
Copper sheathing	1,059	1,885	1,885
Gunpowder	205	340	317
Kintledge	552	676	609
Cordage	1,642	2,160	2,080
Masts oars, &c.	744	1,300	1,268
Dry provisions	388	473	430
Wet provisions	1,092	1,875	1,445
Liquors	113	240	210
Harbour meat	170	250	180
Sails	1,066	1,370	1,100
Interest on money)			
paild builder } 668		925	493
before launching }			
Sundries	3,792	4,753	4,506
	<u>L. 21,491</u>	<u>L. 29,847</u>	<u>L. 26,523</u>
			The



The number of ships at present building for the East India company is 12 of 800 tons each, and one of 1200 tons; six are expected to launch in September next, five in November, one in February 1800, and one in November.

The state of the Copper Trade has lately undergone much investigation, in consequence of the great and unusual rise of the price of this article: the rapidity of the advance will appear by the following account of the prices of fine copper, from October 1798, to the 1st of March last.

1798, Oct. 25,	—	L. 106	2	8
Nov. 1,	—	108	17	0
22,	—	107	18	11
30,	—	109	12	0
Dec. 6,	—	112	15	0
13,	—	112	8	4
20,	—	114	6	0
27,	—	111	13	10
1799, Jan. 3,	—	113	12	9
10,	—	115	16	1

1799,



1799, Jan.	17,	—	117	19	10
	24,	—	119	19	6
	31,	—	123	0	7
Feb.	7,	—	123	19	5
	21,	—	125	13	0
	28,	—	122	11	3

In consequence of this great advance of an article so necessary for the navy and merchants shipping, and of so much importance, as a material in our manufactures, a bill was brought into parliament, to restrain the exportation of copper by the East India company, and to admit the importation of it, free of duty, for the King's service; but the manufacturers of Birmingham being apprehensive that such a measure might in its consequences, instead of relieving them, rather increase their distress, as arrangement might be made, by persons, interested in the copper trade, which would totally defeat the object of the bill, endeavoured to get a clause introduced for stopping the export, and admitting the importation free of duty, whenever the price should



should exceed that which, upon a fair and impartial examination, should appear necessary to the support of the British mines, and to enable the manufacturer to meet competitors in the foreign markets. Such a regulation would probably best answer the end in view, of obtaining a sufficient supply at a moderate price; and should the present price continue, it is to be hoped, the subject will be re-assumed early in the next session.

Account of the Quantity and Value of Wrought Copper exported during the last Seven Years:

Quantity.						Value.		
cwt. grs. lbs.						l.	s.	d.
1792	—	82,606	2	7	—	437,043	7	7
1793	—	88,006	0	12	—	465,030	0	9
1794	—	90,765	0	17	—	482,188	14	10
1795	—	82,864	1	2	—	438,772	5	8
1796	—	87,462	3	20	—	462,431	12	7
1797	—	74,964	2	15	—	397,495	0	0
1798	—	78,048	2	7	—	413,840	7	5

The



The copper and brass manufactories are carried on chiefly at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and places in their neighbourhood. The value of the copper used annually in Birmingham alone, is estimated, when wrought, at from 300,000 l. to 400,000 l.: the number of hands employed thereby is supposed to be from 5 to 6000, exclusive of those, employed in raising coals, making tools and machinery for their use &c. The quantity of brass, manufactured at Wolverhampton some years ago, was at least 300 tons per annum, but was not more than half that quantity in the year 1798. Until very lately this country had the bulk of the trade of Europa in articles of copper and brass; but at present many of these articles, particularly buttons, bukles, thimbles, brass locks, brass door furniture, and copper tobacco-boxes are made at Nuremberg, Iserlone, Elberfeldt, Altena, Solingen, Leige, Suabish-Gemund, and other parts of Europe, cheaper than in this country: this arises partly from the present high price of copper, and partly from labour



labour being cheaper in those countries than in Great Britain.

The recent unfortunate situation of Ireland, and the demand for exportation, have caused a great alteration in the price of Irish linen; coarse linens are very scarce, and fine ones are advanced full a shilling a yard, and are expected to be still higher, as it must be some time, before the deficiency occasioned by the interruption of the manufactories can be supplied.

The present exorbitant prices of every article used in dyeing, has compelled the silk-dyers of London to raise the prices charged to the manufacturer very considerably. This measure has been some time in contemplation; and the following are the prices to be charged in future on blacks, with a proportionate advance on browns, and other dark colours:

Double black soft	2 s. 6 d. per lb.
Ditto ditto scroop	2 3
	Bright



Bright dons from 20 oz.
to 21 oz.

2 0

Heavy and bright heavy
dons

2 s. 6 d. per lb.

Hards

1 6

156.

London, Sept. 1799.

Those who visit other countries for mercantile purposes, are in general induced by the very nature of their pursuits, to keep the knowledge they collect to themselves, in order to derive superior advantages from it; a disposition which causes the knowledge of the state of most branches of foreign trade to be confined to those immediately engaged therein. Every communication of particulars collected on the spot by intelligent persons unbiassed by interested views, becomes therefore peculiarly valuable, and we feel pleasure in pointing out to our commercial readers much information of this kind in the Journal of the Duke de la Rochefoucault's travels in the United Sta-



States of America and Canada. By his account of the latter place, it appears, that the fur trade with this country is of less value and importance than is generally believed; and that a considerable contraband trade in this article is already carried on in the United States, the chief agents in which are Canadian merchants; also that this contreband trade, which they encourage on the river St Lawrence, may likewise be carried on, without such assistance, with the United States, on Lake Erie, as well as on several points of the banks of Lake Ontario; and that the surrender of the fort to the United States, and the subsequent American settlements on the frontiers, have rendered it altogether impossible to prevent this contraband trade. The free navigation of the Mississippi secured to the Americans by the treaty, concluded with Spain in 1796, likewise greatly favours their participation in this branch of commerce; as furs can, by that means, be transmitted either to the United States, or to any part of Europe, as the merchant chooses, while



all peltry, which is conveyed to Montreal, can be sent only to Great Britain; the provision, to be exchanged for these articles may also be bought in the cheapest market; and, consequently, at a much lower rate than in Montreal, where the exorbitant duty on all merchandize, landed in Canada, and which Great Britain alone has a right to import, raises their price in an enormous degree. The traffic for furs with the Indians is carried on chiefly with rum, but also with guns, gun-powder, balls, blankets, small coral collars, small silver buckles, bracelets, and earrings, which are worn by the Indians, in proportion as they are more or less rich.

The trade of Birmingham appears to have rather increased since our last report, which is probably owing to confidence having been in some measure re-established with respect to the situation of Portugal, and of those parts of Germany, nearest to the seat of war. We have however again to notice the enforcement of prohibitory



bitory laws respecting the importation of our manufactures into foreign countries. The King of Sweden has lately issued a edict, in consequence of which all foreign manufactures are seizable, not merely if attempted to be imported into that country, but even if they should be found in any shop or magazine whatever. Some failures, and the stoppage of goods upon the road, which were destined for that market, have been the consequence of this rigorous enforcement of the prohibition; of which, however, no place feels the effects so much as Lubeck, which has hitherto been the depot to Sweden for all European articles. Our merchants are eagerly preparing to embark again in the Italian trade, in full expectation, that country will now be soon cleared of its invaders. The demands for the East and West Indies have certainly been upon the increase this year; and we have no doubt that the merchants, trading to those countries, will find it advantageous, to encourage the exportation to markets which may become of con-



siderable importance to the Birmingham manufactures.

The known intention of government, to bring forward early in the next session, of parliament some effectual measure, for reducing the present exorbitant price of Copper, has not yet had much effect in producing that end. The Birmingham copper and brass companies, however, relying on the promise of his Majesty's ministers, have, with the view of alleviating the losses which the manufacturers will sustain, until parliament shall have passed an Act for their relief, generously agreed to continue the prices of copper and brass to the manufacturers for three months, the same as in the preceding three months, although the price of ore has been so great, as to have warranted their making a very considerable advance. An order of council, which has been issued, prohibiting the exportation of various sorts of copper for six months, has given much satisfaction to the manufacturers, who have no doubt, but that



that this measure of it self must tend to lower the price of the article, which is the very reason, that has induced the mine proprietors, to express their disapprobation of it; in fact, the interests of these two parties is so entirely opposite, the one wishing to obtain the article as cheap as possible, and the other to get the highest price they can, that it is not to be wondered, they should wholly differ in opinion, both with respect to the causes of the present advanced price of copper, and the measures most proper for reducing it. Some of the arguments of the persons interested in the copper mines of Cornwall against prohibition of exportation, and the proposed admission of foreign copper, are, that the price of copper in England is nearly the same as in the other markets of Europe, and consequently our manufactures are in no danger of being underfold in foreign markets, on account of the high price paid for the material; that there has been no attempt, to prove, that there is any want of copper for the supply of the



navy, the merchant ships, or the manufacturers; but that on the contrary, it has been acknowledged by every person interested, that the home market has been amply supplied, and that there is every reason to suppose, it will continue to be so, at such a price, as will afford a reasonable profit to the miners and copper makers; that the price of labour, and so materials consumed in the mines, have advanced at least 50 per cent since 1791; and that as mining is always attended with considerable expence and uncertainty, it cannot be supposed, any one would engage in it, if he did not expect large profits, in case the mine in which he was concerned should prove productive: therefore, that any interference of government tending to lower the price of copper, must check, if not destroy, the spirit of adventure, and thereby consequently lessen the quantity of copper raised in Great Britain, and in the end throw the trade into the hands of foreigners. It seems however pretty certain, from the number of new mines that have been
been



been lately opened, that the present price of copper affords an unusual profit, which, as being prejudicial to our manufactures, ought certainly, by some means, to be reduced.

The accounts we have before given of the flourishing state of the trade of *Hull*, are strongly confirmed by the following statement of the revenue derived there from, which shews at once, both its rapid growth and present extent.

Receipt of the Cus-		L.	S.	d.
toms for the year	1689	13,191	12	10½
Ditto . . .	1780	79,293	12	3
Ditto (first year of the Dock) . .	1781	113,804	0	0
Ditto . . .	1783	86,521	19	5¼
Ditto . . .	1784	126,660	2	8
Ditto . . .	1793	199,988	4	3¼
Ditto . . .	1798	273,664	7	8½

At the beginning of the war, the foreign trade of place declined a little, till the year 1795, since which it has advanced



considerably, as appears by the customs of the year 1798. By comparing the receipt of the latter year with that of 1689, both of which may be accounted medium years, it appears that the revenue has increased to more than twenty times its former amount, and consequently that the commerce of the ports is augmented nearly in the same proportion. The receipt of 1781, and the subsequent years compared with 1780, shews the importance of the Dock to this place, though the increase of trade has so far exceeded the ideas of those who planned that accommodation, that we are informed considerable dock room is already wanted, and it is to be hoped that the spirit of the inhabitants will lead them to undertake adequate improvements of a port which from its situation, and the progress already made, possesses so fair a prospect of attaining the ascendancy over all the maritime towns of England, London excepted. Hull was the first port that engaged in that precarious branch of commerce the Greenland fishery, in 1598, about



about forty-five years after the discovery of Greenland by Sir H. Willoughby. In the present year, twenty seven ships have failed from Hull in this trade; twenty three for Greenland, and four for Davis's streight.

An application has been made to the privy council for permission, to import naval stores, in neutral bottoms, into the ports of Great Britain, there being at present a want of English ships to carry on the trade. This is a measure of much importance to the carrying trade of the country, and should not be adopted but under the most evident necessity.

158.

London, Oct. 1799.

The trade of this country with the principal part of Europe having of late been confined almost wholly to one channel, the unusual flow of business it produced to those places, through which it was carried on, led many persons to extend their con-



cerns in a degree, to which their capital was inadequate, and encouraged a spirit of adventure and speculation, particularly in the chief articles of sugars and other West India produce, which at length has been carried too far. The consequence has been the failure of some considerable houses at Hamburgh and other places, which has affected their connections in this country so far, as to cause the stoppage of several houses, which had hitherto maintained no small degree of commercial reputation.

The shock given to the commerce of Ireland by the late unhappy situation of that country, produced very obvious and general effects on its manufactures, from which they have not yet recovered; but it was the *Linen* manufacture, the great staple of that country, which most severely felt the evil influence of the commotions. Of that manufacture it is known, that the principal seat is Ulster, and although in that province, there was less blood spilt and fewer enormities committed, than in the southern



thern parts of the Island, yet the operations of industry were very generally suspended, partly in consequence of the minds of the labouring people being diverted from their usual habits and occupied by the hopes of change and of a new order of things, and partly, because the very hazardous circumstances of the times deterred the purchasers of linen in that province, for many months from investing their property in goods of any kind, or embarking in any commercial speculation. The manufacturing poor were thus forced into idleness, as well as inclined to it from the causes just mentioned, and the demand for linen from this country and other markets continuing equal to what it had usually been, the quantity on hand was of course soon greatly exhausted, as it was no longer supported by the requisite supply. The consequence was, that when the rebellion subsided, there was a great scarcity of linens; indeed it may almost be said there were none to answer the accustomed orders; the price rose of course, and though since that pe-



period the province of Ulster has returned apparently with sincerity to the pursuits of industry, there has not yet been produced such a quantity of goods as fully to answer the demand, so that at present there is scarcely one unbought piece of goods in the north of Ireland; the webs are frequently bought while in the loom; and the price of linens, particularly of those, which usually sell for two shilling and under, remains at nearly double, what it was eighteen or twenty months since. The linens of a finer kind have also greatly risen in price, but in consequence of the demand for them, not being so great as for the cheaper kinds, have not risen in an equal proportion; linens of all descriptions are however uncommonly high, and it will probably be some months, before this great article of Irish commerce falls to its proper level.

We stated in our last report, that the *Birmingham* trade began to assume rather a more favourable appearance, and if it does not continue so, it certainly will not be



be from the want of a sufficiently enterprizing spirit in that place, for no sooner had the expedition which lately failed made good its landing in Holland, than we understand some Dutch orders were immediately given out, and the merchants are diligently preparing to invade that country, both for the purpose of collecting old debts, and with the view of contracting new ones. But few orders have been received from the last Brunswick fair, and we understand from Germany, that the dearth of provisions is so great, as to affect materially the state of commerce, so that the expectations from the Francfort and Lepisic fairs, now about to be held, are not very great, particularly as the security of the former place is necessarily held upon an uncertain tenure so long as the French remain in its vicinity. The next convoy for the Mediterranean, which is expected to sail shortly, will take some considerable quantities of Birmingham articles for the Italian markets. The demand for Ireland has lately been very considerable, as but few goods had been
sent



sent there during the late troubles, so that the shop-keepers and merchants have now to lay in, almost entire new stocks, which they seem to be doing with considerable spirit, but the present high course of exchange occasions some difficulty in obtaining remittances from Ireland, and there seems little probability of its being much lower for some time to come.

It was apprehended a short time ago, that the trade of Birmingham would suffer considerably, from the introduction of a practice almost as nefarious as that of making counterfeit money; this was, marking of buttons gilt, which in fact had no gilt whatever upon them. These buttons, in the first instance, were made principally for the German trade; but so rapidly did the practice encrease, and so much were the consequences to be apprehended from it, on the general trade of the town to be dreaded, that an act of parliament was thought necessary to stop its progress, which was of course obtained. This act
ex-



expresses the quantity of gold to be put upon a button of a certain dimension, when marked gilt, double gilt, or treble gilt, and imposes a fine of 20^s per gross, upon the person, manufacturing or vending them with a less quantity of gold thereon than is specified; one half of the money to go to the informer, upon conviction. A number of respectable gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee, to attend to the execution of the act and by means of their assiduity, several persons have been convicted of the offence and obliged to pay the fine, so that we hope soon to see this stain upon our manufacturers entirely done away. It is to be regretted, that the act it self is worded so loosely as to be difficult to be understood by the manufacturer, and on the other hand is not sufficiently clear, to regulate those, who wish to check a practice as ruinous as it is disgraceful to the trade. The necessity of legislative interference in this and similar cases is greatly to be lamented, for however well it may accomplish the end proposed,
it



it is much to be regretted, that the poorer class of people should be tempted, to become informers against their employers.

The *Silk* manufactory upon the whole continues in a very favourable situation, few persons, engaged therein, having any reason to complain of want of employ, and the demand being such, as enables the manufacturer to meet the advancing price of Thrown silk, which otherwise would prove a serious disadvantage. The revival of the article of Velvets, or at least a great increase in the consumption thereof, particularly for collars and other parts of military uniforms, has been of late very favourable to the workmen in this manufactory, as this branch, though one of the most profitable to them, being of slower progress than most others, occasions employ for a greater number of hands, and the whole number of workmen being less than it was a few years ago, from many having gone into the army and navy at the commencement of the war, good workmen have of late



late been sure of constant employ. Italian raw silks are cheap in comparison with Thrown, which at present are exorbitantly dear. The India company's silk sale which commences the 29th October, consists of 300 lots of China, 1100 Bengal, 10 Privilege ditto, 7 Madras silk, and 100 Bengal organzine.

159.

London, Dec. 1799.

The check, which the foreign commerce of this country has lately experienced, will, we hope, be attended with the beneficial effect of rendering those, who surmount the present difficulties, more cautious in forming new connections, and less adventurous in hazardous and unlimited speculations; for there seems to be little reason to doubt that it originated chiefly from the late general eagerness to get into the Hamburgh trade, which made many of our merchants more anxious to obtain correspondents in that city, than to inquire sufficiently into



their credit and stability, and consequently encouraged many persons there to engage in mercantile concerns without adequate capital or connections, while the profits that had been recently made in this trade, increased both the orders from thence, and the adventures from this country, till the market was glutted, and the want of sale precluded the means of payment. We are happy to find that the commercial distress, both on the continent and in this country, begins to subside, though it is still far from being got over. It has lately been in contemplation to adopt some regulations for a more direct trade with Holland, a measure, which, if it could be carried into effect, would be attended with much mutual advantage; and it will certainly be a very beneficial refinement of „civilized war,“ if any mode can be devised of avoiding the punishment which in many cases a country inflicts upon itself, in prohibiting all means of commercial intercourse with the states involved in its political contentions.

The



The *Birmingham* manufacturers in copper and brass have for some time past been working at little or no profit, from not having made any alteration in the prices of their goods, notwithstanding the advanced price of the raw material; this we believe the manufacturers do under the expectation of copper getting lower, in which however they are still disappointed; for though it had fallen a little, it has since been raised again, except by the *Birmingham* companies, who still continue to sell upon the same terms. This seems to prove, either, that there exists a monopolizing influence in the copper trade, which has the power of materially affecting the price, or that the demand for copper is much greater than formerly, both of which appear to be strong reasons for the adoption of the measure, that has been proposed of admitting foreign copper into this country, duty free, and prohibiting the exportation when ever the price is so extravagantly high, as it is at present. Under this disadvantage it would be some consolation



if the state of the foreign markets, which are the principal support of the Birmingham manufacturers, afforded an encouraging prospect, but the hopes of recovering some of the branches of trade, of which we have been deprived by the war, seem to vanish almost as soon as they appear; all expectations respecting Holland, so far as they depended on the late enterprize, are intirely blasted; and as to Italy, speculation itself shrinks from the precarious state of affairs in a country, where the reverses of fortune have been so sudden and frequent.

In consequence of the proposed union, we have lately thought proper to extend our view to the present state of the trade and manufacturers of Ireland, the principal branches of which we have already noticed; there are however some others of less importance, which may deserve to be mentioned. Hosiery has never been an object of export from Ireland, this country possessing such advantages with respect to the materials, as well as such superior skill in
in



in the manufacturing of them, as enables us greatly to undersell the Irish hosier in foreign, and sometimes in the home market, notwithstanding the heavy duty on the importation of British hosiery into Ireland: as an article of home consumption, however, the manufacture of stockings in Ireland is in a very improving state. The manufacturers of Leather and of Paper are declining, which is attributed to the recent duties, the legislature has imposed on them; but with respect to that of leather, it may perhaps be in consequence of the large quantities of hides, which are exported untanned; and of the very high price and bad quality of the bark, used by the Irish tanners, which in general is the refuse of the British market. The decline of the paper manufactory is probably owing to the dearth and scarcity of foreign rags, the natural consequence of a war with those countries, from which the market had been usually supplied. — The Court of Directors of the East India Company have taken up the following ships for the season 1799.



Bombay and China Tons

Canton	.	.	1198
Cirencester,	.	.	1200
Ganges,	.	.	1200
Earl Talbot	.	.	1200

St Helena, Bencoolen and China.

Arniston	.	.	1200
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Coast and China. Tons

Ceres	.	.	1200
Brunswick	.	.	1200
Queen	.	.	800
New Ship	.	.	800
New Ship	.	.	800
Ditto	.	.	800
Ditto	.	.	800
Ditto	.	.	800

St Helena and China Tons

Ditto	.	.	800
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Bengal.

New Ship	.	.	800
Ditto	.	.	800

Bengal and Bencoolen.

New Ship	.	.	800
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Bengal and Bombay.

New Ship	.	.	800
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Phae-



Phaenix	.	800
New Ship	.	800
Ditto	.	800

China.

Neptune	.	1200
Coutts	.	1200
New Ship	.	1200
Bombay Castle	.	1200
Exeter	.	1200

The ships Canton, Cirencester, Earl Talbot and Ganges, for Bombay and China, and the Arnifton, were afloat the 28th October, sail to Gravesend 12th November, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 18th December.

160.

London, Jany 1800.

In a late report we remarked that according to the most recent accounts that have been made public, it appears that the fur-trade, between this country and our remaining colonies in North America, is of



less value and importance than is commonly imagined; and that the inhabitants of the United States are rapidly obtaining a considerable share therein. We are rather surprised, that amidst the avidity, which has been shewn during the present war for obtaining possession by which this branch of trade might be protected and extended; especially as the object appears to offer a much more advantageous prospect than any benefits, which this country can derive from the capture of an additional sugar island, of which perhaps we possess too many already. Was the city of New Orleans, on the entrance of the Mississippi, in the hands of the English, it would not fail to bring down the principal part of the skin trade from the vast extent of country through which that magnificent river flows, as the Indians would by this means obtain British goods at a much cheaper rate than they can get them, through the channels by which they are at present supplied. A vast extent of inland trade and navigation might be opened on this river to the banks of the
the



the Missouri on the one hand, and on the other up the Oho, and thence to the lakes; and the various tribes of Indians would take of great quantities of coarse woollens, paints, guns, gunpowder, rum, and Birmingham and Scheffield goods. It cannot be said that, it would be an infringement on the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, as it is well known that these privileges have never been confirmed by Parliament, and therefore the Company have no legal right whatever to an exclusive trade; which, if really beneficial in any case, is certainly not so in the present state of this branch of Commerce.

At the conclusion of the year, most manufacturers being engaged in taking stock and making up their books, and foreign trade being generally rather slack, produces a temporary stagnation, both in the demand for manufactured goods and in the prices of raw materials; though the latter usually decline a little when not kept up by speculation or extraordinary circumstances.



ces. The staple article of *Wool* is at present very low, and there is a large stock of Spanish wool on hand. West Country superfines are upon the decline, and are about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than they were a month since. Yorkshire Narrows have fallen nearly in the same proportion, chiefly in consequence of the little demand for foreign markets. Norwich Stuffs have lately advanced nearly 15 per cent.

The *Manchester-Trade* is in a very distressed situation, the market being quite glutted with goods. Cotton goods are consequently sold not only under their fair price, but, in some instances, at near 20 or 30 per Cent under prime cost. Cotton-wool continues falling.

The *Silk-Trade*, which for some time past has been very good, begins to slacken a little, except in black handkerchiefs or fringes, which are a very good article. Sarfnets are also in considerable demand for pelices and gowns, and Persians for lin-



linings ; but the Persian manufacturers still find much difficulty in getting silks proper for their purpose, which continue very scarce and dear. The market is fully supplied, or rather overstocked with velvets, and there is at present little demand for five-eighth and three quarter modes, from the general wear of shawls, pelices, and cloth handkerchiefs, which have almost entirely superseded silk cloaks as an article of female dress at this season. There has been no material variation in the price of raw or thrown silks, but raws will probably soon advance a little.

The *Trade of Birmingham* is, at this time, very fat, from the few foreign orders, and the uncertainty attending them, arising from the late pecuniary difficulties which have more or less injured every manufacture that depended much on foreign markets.

Sugars, which have lately fallen so considerably, are at present pretty steady, and seem



seem likely to keep their price. Black Teas are from 4^d to 6^d per lb. lower, and Boheas nearly 1 S. per lb. Greens have not experienced much variation. The new Fruit which has arrived, is at present scarce and dear; but more arrivals are expected. Malagas are from 48^s. to 52^s. Sun Raisins, 60^s. to 64^s. Blooms, 90^s. to 94^s. Muscadels, 108^s. to 112^s. Currants, 68^s. to 74^s. Figs, none in the market. Spices are about 15 per cent lower. Cinnamon, from 8^s to 12^s. Cloves, 8^s Mace, from 24^s to 30^s. Nutmegs, from 18^s to 24^s. Pimento 10^d to 12^d. Pepper, 2^s 3^d to 2^s 6^d. White Pepper, 2^s 8^d. to 3^s.

161.

London Febr. 1800.

The hope we expressed a short time since, of seeing a more direct commercial intercourse established between this country and the states, with which it is at present unfortunately involved in war, we have the pleasure to find has already been realized in



in a degree which seems to hold out a very inviting prospect to our merchants, and which may be attended with much mutual benefit. For some time past there have been occasional importations from Holland, of Geneva, skins, starch, madder, and other articles with some considerable cargoes of leather from Ostend; but the trade from the latter place has lately much increased, and within the last two or three weeks, there have been several arrivals from Calais, Bourdeaux, and other ports of France, while the merchants here, so far from feeling any hesitation in shipping cargoes in return, have been eager to revive a connection with that country. The little difficulty with which the requisite licences are obtained from the respective governments, is at least a symptom of more liberal policy, and may lead to the most favourable consequences.

Since our last, raw Sugars have been upon the advance, though the quantity on hand is still very great. St Kitt's are from



57^s to 80^s per cwt. St Vincent's, Nevis, and Jamaica, from 54^s to 78^s. Granada, 54^s to 57^s. Ditto clayed, 64^s to 95^s. Barbadoes, 54^s to 76^s. Ditto clayed, 66^s to 100^s. Martinico, 54^s to 76^s. Ditto clayed, 64^s to 93^s. St Domingo, 54^s to 76^s. Ditto clayed, 64^s to 92^s. Refined Sugars have experienced a similar advance. Lumps are, from 88^s to 102^s. Single Loaves from 94^s to 110^s and Powder ditto, from 110^s to 118^s.

Teas of almost every description have likewise risen a little, and are at present as follows: Bohea, from 1^s 1^d to 2^s. Congou, from 2^s 1^d to 3^s 5^d. Campoi, from 3^s 1^d to 3^s 1^d. Souchong from 3^s 3^d to 6^s 8^d. Pekoe, from 5^s 4^d to 5^s 6^d. Single and Twankey, from 3^s 8^d to 3^s 11^d. Hyson, from 4^s 2^d to 7^s 6^d. Hyson Skin, from 3^s 9^d to 4^s 10^d. The East India Company have declared the following Teas for sale, on the 5th of March next, prompt the 30th of May.

Bohea



Bohea, 500,000 lbs. — Congou and Campoi, 3,500,000 — Pekoe and Souchong, 600,000 — Single and Twankay, 600,000 — Hyson Skin, 80,000 — Hyson, 520,000 — Total 5,800,000 lbs.

Cotton-Wool has not experienced any material variation in price, except some of the superior kinds, Berbice, Surinam, and Cajenne is at present from 2^s 6^d to 3^s. Demerary, from 2^s 1^d to 2^s 5^d. Spanish-Wool, of which there is at present a considerable quantity on hand, is rather lower. Leonefa is about 4^s 6^d. Segovia, from 3^s 9^d to 4^s 3^d. Soria, from 3^s 5^d to 3^s 10^d and Seville, from 2^s 2^d to 3^s 3^d.

Raw and Thrown Silks continue pretty steady in price, as the quantity imported during the last month though not considerable, has been perhaps fully adequate to the present demand. The India Company have declared for sale on the 26th of February, 300 lots of China Silk, 10 bundles each; 1200 bales of Bengal raw, and



30 bales of Bengal organzine, prompt the 13th of Juns next. The measure lately adopted by the Company of making the buyers - pay the duties, is attended with much trouble and inconvenience.

162.

London, March 1800.

The cargoes of the *East India* Fleet, lately arrived from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay consist of the following articles, viz.

	Pieces
Coast Piece Goods, Muslins,	11,840
Calicoes,	144,144
Prohibited,	130,734
Surat Piece Goods, Calicoes,	2,100
Prohibited,	91,644
Sugar, 1611 bags,	2,017 cwt.
Cochineal, 4 chest,	829 lb.
Pepper, 1149 bags,	100,000 lb.
Black Pepper,	2,441,117 lb.
Nutmegs, in husk,	50,040 lb.
Ditto, Amboyna, ditto	182 lb.
	Cloves,



Cloves,	34,638 lb.
Mace	18,126 lb.

	Pieces
Bengal Piece Goods, Muslins,	34,144
Calicoes,	30,081
Prohibited,	10,763
Ajengo and Mahe Piece Goods,	22,558
Distilled Oil of Nutmegs, 55 quart bottles,	
Cardemoms, 5 bags,	265 lb.
Cinnamon,	730 lb.
Raw Silk, 184 bales, 2 bundles,	25,057 lb.
Saltpetre, 9764 bags,	18,558 cwt
Lack Lake, 8 boxes,	2,053 lb.
Opium, 25 boxes,	3,985 lb.
Carmenia wool, 4 bales,	804 lb.

Besides Privilege Goods, consisting chiefly of Cotton-Wool, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Cochineal, Indigo, and other Drugs.

Raw Sugars continue to advance, as there has been of late a greater demand for exportation; the destruction of a considerable quantity by fire, may likewise have had some little influence on the price



in London. St. Kitt's are from 60^s to 82^s per cwt. St. Vincent's, Nevis, Jamaica, and Tortola, from 58^s to 79^s. Granada, from 57^s to 80^s. Ditto clayed 67^s to 98^s. Dominica, Antigua, Barbadoes, Martinico, and St. Domingo, 58^s to 78^s. Refined Sugars are of course advanced. Lump Sugars are from 91^s to 104^s. Single Loaves, from 98^s to 110^s and Powder Loaves, from 110^s to 120^s.

Coffee is likewise higher within the last three or four weeks. Good Coffee is at present from 132^s to 144^s per cwt. Fine Coffee from 145^s to 158^s.

The East India Company have declared for sale on the 25th of April next, 8500 bags of Black Pepper, prompt the 1st of August following: and that they will sell no more Pepper until September sale, except such as may be damaged, uncleared, in privilege or private trade, or under the neutral property act.



Spanish-Wool has lately risen a little; Leonefa is at present from 4^s 6^d to 4^s 9^d per lb. Segovia, from 4^s to 4^s 5^d. Soria, from 3^s 6^d to 4^s 3^d and Seville, from 3^s to 3^s 10^d.

Cotton-Wool has advanced about 1^d per pound. Grass Seeds have advanced considerably notwithstanding the late importations of this article from France and Holland. Foreign Red Clover is from 2 l. to 6 l. 5^s per cwt. White Ditto, from 2 l. 15^s to 6 l.

The Public Funds continued pretty steady for several weeks, notwithstanding the expectation of a large loan, 3 per cent Consols being from 60 to 61 from the beginning of the month to the 21st, the day on which the loan was negotiated, when they got to 63, but fell a little the next day. The amount of the loan was fixed at 20,500,000 l. making 32,185,000 l. new stock, and though it was taken on terms less advantageous to the subscribers than



any of the loans during the present war, it immediately bore a premium from 2 to 3 per cent, which however has since been somewhat less.

During last season the following number of ships were cleared out at Elfsineur, viz. English 2599, — Danish 1571, — American, 152 — Papenburghers, 97, — Oldenburghers, 3, — Lubeckers, 54, — Portugese, 2, — Swedish, 1674, — Prussians 1420, — Rostockers 137, — Ham-
burghers 5, — Bremeners 61, — Russians 13, — Total 7848.

163.

London, April 1800.

The peculiar situation of some of the principal states of Europe, which has for several years past contributed to throw an additional proportion of foreign trade into the hands of the merchants of this country, continues to increase this proportion, and consequently to enable us to support



a considerable part of the enormous expence of the war, from which this comparative monopoly of foreign trade arises. From the vast returns of our extended commerce, combined with our manufactures and domestic industry, we are now enabled to raise upwards of twenty millions of revenue, notwithstanding the further sums raised by taxes of a different nature, a considerable part of which depends, though less directly, on the profits of trade. The increase of foreign commerce generally implies an increase of shipping, though not always in the same proportion, as from trading to different places or in different commodities, the same vessels may in one year transport articles of much greater value than in another; the tonnage of shipping employed in the merchants service at present is 1,400,000, valued at 11,500,000.

The number of vessels of different descriptions that arrive annually in the port of London is about 23,500; and the actual value of the goods imported from foreign



parts amounts to thirty millions. The exports consist of about twelve millions in value of British manufactures and fourteen millions of foreign merchandize, together 26,000,000. The value of the goods imported in 9000 coasting vessels averaged at 500 l. each is 4,500,000 l.; and the value of the goods exported by about 7000 of these coasters, at 1000 l. each, is 7,000,000 l. making with the foreign trade the total value of the property, shipt and unshipt, in the port of London in one year 67,500,000 l. For the better security and accommodation of this great proportion of our commerce, some steps have at length been taken; the proposed canal and docks, in the Isle of Dogs, are begun, and as the season advances, the progress will be more considerable. We cannot however but regret, that the general conviction with respect to the most eligible mode of removing them, and that particular interests or prejudices should have divided the abilities and means, which, united, might have accomplished the object in a superior and more adequate manner. The



The distance of the Isle of Dogs from the present seat of trade is an inconvenience, that will be very strongly felt by every person in London connected with the West India trade; and we have little doubt, that if docks are also formed at Wapping, almost every ship which is at liberty to use either will prefer the latter.

The scarcity of provisions, and their consequent great advance in price, have naturally drawn the attention of some of our merchants to articles of this description; though there can be no doubt, they would have been more ready to transmit their orders to other countries, and less strict in the limitation of them, had it not been for the recollection of the injudicious interference of government on a similar occasion a few years since, in purchasing corn abroad on the public account, as it is evident, individuals must act with much disadvantage and uncertainty under a competition of this nature, while the benefit to the country is probably less, than it would be



be if the importation was wholly left to the merchants; for there can be little doubt, that while the price here of corn, or any other article, is such as to afford a reasonable profit on importation, orders will be sent for as much, as can be obtained, and if the price is not such as to afford this profit, there can be little occasion for importation at all. At present the assistance of government has been confined to bounty on importation, on the principle of indemnity to the importer for the difference between a certain price and the average price, when the corn shall arrive. All common kinds of provision and most articles which can be in any way substituted for them, may at present be imported duty free, yet they continue to advance in price; Carolina rice is at present from 46^s to 48^s per Cwt. East India ditto, from 42^s to 44^s.

The necessity of raising additional revenue has caused the following new duties to be imposed, commencing from the 24th of February last, viz. An additional
duty



duty of one penny on every gallon of fermented wort or wash, made in England, from malt or any kind of grain, or of wash or liquor, brewed or made from any kind of British materials, or from any mixture therewith for extracting spirits for home consumption. Also on every gallon of wort or wash from melasses or sugar, which shall be distilled into Spirits, on or before the 1st of June next; with a further duty of on half penny per gallon on the latter after the 1st of June. Additional duties have likewise been granted on Spirits made in Scotland and imported into England; also on Brandy, Rum, and other foreign spirits imported. The act, passed in the present session of parliament to prohibit the making of low wines or spirits, from wheat or other sorts of grain or from meal, flour or bran, in Scotland, has been continued to the 1st of February 1801. An additional excise duty of 5 per cent, has likewise been laid on all tea sold by the East India Company for 2^s 6^d per pound or upwards, from the 24th of February, or which having been

T 5

sold



fold should be found in any warehouse belonging to the company after that day; to be computed on the gross prices at which the tea shall be, or shall have been fold. Though this duty does not extend to the lowest priced teas it produced an immediate advance of such teas, at least equal to the amount of the new duty.

The quantity of wrought copper exported during the year 1799 was 97,125 Cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb, and the nominal value there of L. 515 — 043 0^s 4^d. The average price of wrought copper exported during the year appears, by the declarations of the exporters, to have been 129^s per Cwt. and agreeably to that rate, the total value of the above copper is L. 626,459 19^s 6^d. The quantity of brass, exported in the course of the year 1799 was 77,033 Cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. and the nominal value thereof L. 346,652 15^s; the nominal and real value of plated ware exported was L. 18,172 8^s of. The average price of the wrought brass exported, appears by the declarations of



of the exporters to have been L. 7. 14^s 8^d per Cwt and agreeably to that rate, the total value of the above brass amounting to 77,033 Cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lb. is L. 595,728 15^s 5^d. According to these accounts it appears that, although the high price of copper and brass has continued, and even increased, during the last year, the quantity exported has been greater than during several years preceding.

Since our last, raw sugars have not experienced any material alteration in price, but refined sugars are higher; lumps are at present from 94 to 110^s, single loaves 107 to 118^s, powder loaves, 110 to 125^s tips 60 to 69^s middles 65 to 80^s and faces 82 to 90^s.

Coffee is rather lower; ordinary at present from 110 to 124^s middling 125 to 129^s good 130 to 139^s and fine 140 to 157^s.

The importations from Rotterdam, Ostend, and Calais, continue; the articles imported being chiefly Geneva, ox, cow, and



and horse hides, calf skins raw and tanned, madder, clover-feed, starch, cheese, &c.

164.

London, June 1800.

As considerable apprehensions are entertained, that a share of the Woollen manufactory, which has long been considered of so much importance to this country, may be transferred to Ireland, it may be proper to observe, that its present state is by no means such as to admit of this loss without the effects thereof being severely felt here. The prosperity which Exeter and other places in the west have heretofore derived from this manufacture is so far from being restored, that it is thought by many it will never regain its former extent: it is truly melancholy to witness the complaints and distresses of hundreds in Exeter, who are out of employ, in consequence of the impoverished state of trade, and the serge-makers in its vicinity are themselves equally full of complaints with their
la-



labourers, to whom they can but occasionally give employment. The chief articles which have afforded work these three or four years past, are exportation goods for the East India Company, which however is confined to only one branch of the trade, though it has certainly become an extensive one, as their demand from these parts last year was between 2 and 300,000 pieces; but as their goods undergo only a trifling process, after they come from the loom, but few hands are required to send them off in marketable state, in comparison with the other principal branches of the trade, where the pieces pass the various processes of doing, pressing, spotting, &c. which of course gives employ to a number of persons, who are not benefited in the least by the demands of the company, though the numbers who now depend almost wholly thereon for employ, is certainly very considerable. It is well known that the woollen goods exported by the company are by no means a profitable article to them, though it must be acknowledged



ledged they have not been wanting in their endeavours to facilitate and extend the sale thereof in India ; it is however to be hoped, that the company will think it prudent and commendable to continue this trade, although attended with some loss to them, as it is certain that by so doing they give support to a numerous class of the poor.

Since the year 1796, when Spain no longer remained in amity with this country, the exports from *Exeter* have been so very much reduced, that many of the merchants have not for months together had employment for a fourth part of their labourers, and those who have hired them, have been actuated more by motives of charity, than by that of pecuniary benefit, as the woollen goods which were made for the Spanish markets are of such a peculiar fabric, that no other country orders them ; the stagnation which was the consequence of this branch of the trade being suspended, caused the warehouses of the merchants to remain filled with a dead stock, and the
Italian



Italian ports having been so long shut up, has occasioned a similar loss; but the latter market is now reviving, though it is at present very circumscribed, as the various revolutions in the commercial connections in that country render it still rather unsafe for the merchants to avail themselves of the late changes, which promise a re-establishment of that trade.

Lisbon and Oporto, with Germany, by way of Hamburg, are the only places that have assisted the manufacturers by taking of a part of their old fabrics, but these parts require but a very inconsiderable quantity of such goods, in comparison with the Spanish and Mediterranean trade, and the little that is done with them scarcely deserves the name of trading, since a single ship has not been properly freighted out from Exeter these three years, and the goods exported are obliged to be sent to London or Falmouth, at a great expence of land carriage, in order to be shipped there, which tends to diminish the orders
from



from abroad, as the charges, thus incurred, are so great as nearly to absorb the usual profits.

Very few places in the kingdom have had so rapid an increase of trade as the town of *Swansea*, for from the Custom-house books it appears that the number of vessels, which entered there in 1768, was 694, making 30,631 register tons, whereas in the last year, 1799, they were 2351 making 134,876 register tons. Indeed throughout Clamorganshiere, trade has been, and is rapidly increasing; in consequence of which the iron works at Merthyn and Neath, the collieries, &c. on the Cardiff canal, the coal and tin trade on the Neath canal, are all going on with spirit. In a line of country of less than four miles in the neighbourhood of Swansea, there are two navigable rivers, and four cannals, all communicating with the sea; and there are upwards of fifteen collieries, which raise about 2000 ton of coal, stone-coal, and culm, per diem, for which there is a regular



lar sale. From the immense mines of coal, lime, iron, rotten-stone, flags, and clay, the following very extensive manufactories have been erected within two miles of the town, viz. seven copper works, in which 500 men are constantly employed, 400 tons of coal daily consumed, and 220 tons of copper are daily melted; one large iron foundry, one brass house, one spelter manufactory, one large pottery, in which upwards of eighty persons are daily employed, there are likewise two large breweries, and a wet and dry dock. A plan for forming an outward harbour, and deepening the river, by erecting a pier of 228 yards long, with another opposite, so as to leave only seventy yards opening, which would form an harbour capable of containing many hundred vessels, is carrying on, and two feet of water have been already gained.

The ports into which wheat and rice are to be imported under the act for granting bounties thereon until the 1st of October next, are the following: Aberyst-



wyth , Barnstaple , Beaumaris , Berwick ,
Biddeford , Boston , Bridgewater , Bridport ,
Bristol , Cardiff , Cardigan , Carlisle , Car-
narvon , Chester , Chichester , Colchester ,
Cowes , Dartmouth , Dover , Exeter , Fal-
mouth , Fowey , Harwich , Hull , Ipswich ,
Lancaster , Liverpool , London , Lyme ,
Lynn , Malden , Milford , Newcastle , New-
haven , Penzance , Plymouth , Poole , Ports-
mouth , Preston , Rochester , Sandwich , Scar-
borough , Shoreham , Southampton , Stock-
ton , Sunderland , Swansea , Wells , Wey-
mouth , Whitehaven , Whitby , Wifbeach ,
Yarmouth , Aberdeen , Ayr , Alloa , Bor-
rowstonefs , Campbeltown , Dumfries , Dun-
bar , Port Dundas , Dundie , Grangemouth ,
Glasgow , Greenock , Kircudbright , Leith ,
Lerwick , Montrose , Perth and Wigthon .
The bounties are , on wheat from any part
of Europe , south of Cape Finisterre , the
Mediterranean , Africa , the British colonies
in America , the United States of America ,
or from Archangel , whenever the general
average price of British wheat published
weekly in the London Gazette , is less
than



than 90^s per quarter, a bounty equal to the difference of such average price, and such rate of 90^s per quarter; on wheat from any of the ports of the Baltic, Germany, or north of the Texel, whenever the average price is less 85^s per quarter, a bounty equal to the difference between such average price and 85^s per quarter: on fine wheaten flour, from the British colonies in, or the United States of America, whenever the average price of British wheat is less than 100^s per quarter, a bounty per sack of 280 lbs. weight, equal to the difference between such average price and 100^s per quarter; and from any other country a bounty equal to four fifths of the bounty payable on a quarter of wheat: on rice, whenever the current price thereof is less than 35^s per Cwt. a bounty equal to the difference between the current price and 35^s per Cwt. An act has also been passed granting a bounty on foreign oats, if the average price is under 40^s per quater. In consequence of these encouragements, and the still advancing prices of



grain, there has already been a great importation, and much more is expected; the rice that has arrived, has lowered the price of that useful article considerably. Carolina rice is at present from 34^s to 36^s.

Raw Sugars, which had fallen five or six shillings per Cwt. have lately advanced again a little; they are however in general lower than they were two or three months since. St Kitt's are from 58^s to 78^s Montserrat, St Vincent's and Nevis 5^s to 76^s. Jamaica, 54^s to 75^s. Grenada Muscovade, 55^s to 74^s ditto clay'd 60^s to 101^s. Barbadoes, 55^s to 74^s ditto clay'd 64^s to 102^s. Martinico, 55^s to 73^s ditto clay'd 61^s to 101^s. St Domingo, 54^s to 73^s ditto clay'd 61^s to 93^s refined sugars are likewise lower, Lumps are from 90^s to 106^s single loaves, 100^s to 114^s and powder loaves, 170^s to 123^s. Cotton-wool has experienced a little advance in price, notwithstanding the importation thereof has been considerable.

Raw



Raw and thrown silks are at very advanced prices, particularly the latter, which has not been much affected by the quantity that has lately arrived, but as more is shortly expected, it is probable that such of the merchants, as are not interested in supporting a speculation, will soon think it prudent to be a little more moderate in their demands. There is at present more employment for the silk throwsters than they can undertake, which some of them take advantage of, in making such terms with their employers as at another time they would not dare to propose.

The Tea sale of the East India Company, which commences the 5th of June, consists of 600,000 lbs of Bohea, 3,650,000 lbs of Congou and Campoi, 650,000 lbs of Souchong and Pekoe, 650,000 lbs of Singlo and Twankay, 100,000 lbs of Hyson skin, and 550,000 ditto of superfine Hyson. Total 6,200,000 lbs.



165.

London, July 1800.

In addition to the difficulties which we observed in our last, the woollen-trade in the west of England at present labours under, the want of raw-wool has become very great, from the supply not being equal even to the small demand which now exists; the price of chains is advancing, and the difficulty of purchasing them at all, it is feared, will increase, as the wool dealers in this part of the country are out — traded by their rivals in the north, by whom, it is well known, the fleeces of a sheep are frequently bargained for a long while before the shearing season begins. The greater advantages derived from machinery by the manufacturers in the north, is the chief cause of their superiority, as it enables them to sell goods of the same quality cheaper than they can be made on the spot, where the wool is grown. The union with Ireland is considered both by the merchants and manufacturers in the woollen trade as threa-



threatening them with new evils; they accordingly petitioned parliament against it, on which occasion it was stated that „the growth of wool in Great Britain is not more than adequate to supply the manufacturers with a quantity equal to the present demand, and therefore, if any wool in the raw state is permitted to be exported, they and their labours must suffer very material injury.“

The discovery lately made by Mr. Thomas Foden, of a chrystalline size and paste from vegetable and mineral substances, as a substitute for wheat flour in all purposes of manufacture, where wheat flour is used, appearing likely to be attended with important advantages, and that it may save the use of wheat flour to a very considerable extent, the House of Commons have addressed his Majesty to request that he would direct such further enquiry to be made on the subject, as shall be necessary for ascertaining, whether the ingredients for making this substitute can be furnished in



sufficient quantities and at such reasonable prices, as to afford a supply, equal to the consumption, which may be required for the various manufactures, in which it may be useful; and in case it shall appear, that the discovery can be carried to such an extent, as to be of considerable national advantage, to order such sum to be advanced to Mr. Foder for that purpose, as his Majesty shall judge proper, which will be made good by parliament.

Another discovery, which promises to be of much importance, is that of extracting ink from printed and written paper, and making other paper therefrom, fit for writing, printing, and other purposes. A bill has been brought into Parliament for incorporating a company for the purpose of establishing a manufactory for carrying this scheme into execution, and another bill has been brought in, to exempt from duty waste paper imported into the kingdom for the purpose of being re-manufactured, except the duty, imposed by the convoy act.

Sever-

Several other commercial subjects have lately claimed the attention of Parliament, in consequence of which an act has been passed for repealing part of the duties and drawbacks of customs on kid skins imported, and the exemption of imported kid skins from Excise duty on being dressed in Great Britain; also an act for repealing so much of an act passed in the second year of James Ist as prohibits the use of horse hides in making boots and shoes, and for the better preventing the damaging of raw hides and skins in the flaying thereof. The stamp duties imposed on perfumery and on licences for felling the same, by 26. Geo. III. having fallen off very considerably, have been repealed. A bill has been brought in, for permitting the free importation of linseed cakes and rape cakes in neutral ships; and likewise a bill for continuing and amending the act, passed in the last session for enabling his majesty to prohibit the exportation, and permit the importation of corn, and for allowing the importation of other articles of provision,



without payment of duty. The total quantity of wheat and other kinds of grain imported into England from the 28th of December last, to the 17th of June has been as follows; Wheat, 419,804 qrs. Wheat-flour, 51,448 cwt. Rye, 55,414 qrs. Rye-meal, 2,157 cwt. Barley, 10,878 qrs. Oats 108,966 qrs. Oat-meal, 1,657 cwt. Pease, 5,190 qrs. Beans, 5,444 qrs. Notwithstanding the arrival of these considerable quantities and the knowledge that much more is on its passage, almost every kind of grain continues to advance, and till a reduction takes place, it may be useful to endeavour to introduce more generally the consumption of rice, which has lately fallen five or six shilling per cwt. the importation thereof having been very considerable; good Carolina rice is at present from 27 S. to 31 S. and East India, from 26 S. to 29 S. per cwt.

Raw sugars are higher since our last, being at present at the following prices, St. Kitts, 59 S. to 80 S. Monferrat, 58 S. to



to 78 S. St. Vincents and Nevis, 58 S. to 77 S. Jamaica, 55 S. to 70 S. Grenada, 56 S. to 75 S. Dominica and Antigua, 56 S. to 76 S. Barbadoes, 56 S. to 75 S. Martinico, 56 S. to 74 S. and St. Domingo, 55 S. to 74 S. Grenada clay'd, from 64 S. to 102 S. Barbadoes clay'd, 66 S. to 104 S. Martinico clay'd, 63 S. to 102 S. and St. Domingo clay'd, 63 S. to 100 S. Lumps are from 97 S. to 112 S. single loaves 108 S. and powder loaves, 110 S. to 126 S.

Coffee has risen three or four shillings per cwt. Fine Coffee is from 154 S. to 163 S. good, from 142 S. to 153 S. and middling, from 130 S. to 141 S.

Cotton-wool continues to advance a little, although the quantity imported has been considerable. Cayenne is from 3 S. to 3 S. 2 d. Berbice, Surinam and Pernambuco, from 2 S. 10 d. to 3 S. Demerary 2 S. 6 d. to 2 S. 9 d. St. Domingo, 2 S. 1 d. to 2 S. 6 d. Grenada and Carriaco, 2 S. 5 d. to 2 S. 8 d. Barbadoes, 2 S. 5 d.



5 d. to 2 S. 7 d. Martinico, 2 S. 3 d. to
2 S. 7 d. South Carolina and Georgia, 1 S.
6 d. to 2 S. 10 d. and Surat, 1 S. 2 d.
to 1 S. 4 d.

The Bank of England have given notice that they intend to publish in month of December next, a list of proprietors of unpaid dividends on bank stock, and all the government funds transferable at the Bank of England to the 5th of July 1797. All persons entitled to such dividends, who are not willing, that their names should therefore receive the same on, or before the 1st of October next, as all dividends remaining on the books after that day must necessarily be included in the list.

166.

London, Aug. 1800.

At length, after five years examination and discussion, an Act of Parliament has been passed for the establishment of the London Dock Company, for the formation of



of Wet Docks and other works at Wapping, which are to be executed according to the plan originally proposed, except that the canal from Blackwall has been relinquished, as having become necessary in consequence of the canal now forming through the Isle of Dogs. To the individuals, who have promoted the views of the London Dock Company, the public are much indebted, as to the facts which they have brought forward, and the attention that has been thereby excited towards a subject of so much importance to the mercantile interest, may be chiefly ascribed all the improvements that are at present begun or projected. The London docks are intended to be chiefly appropriated to the reception of vessels in the rice, tobacco, wine, and brandy trades; and for more effectually accomplishing their undertaking, the Company have lately augmented their capital stock to L. 1,000,000.

Nothing can more strongly shew the necessity, that existed of extending and improving



proving the accommodations of the Port of London than the following statement of the increase of the ships and vessels, employed in the trade of the river Thames in the course of the 18th century.

	Increase of Vessels.	Increase of Tonnage.
Vessels in the coasting trade	4613	927,550
British vessels in foreign trade	587	250,352
Foreign vessels in ditto	1347	149,861
Total increase in a century	6547	1,327,763

This extensive navigation employs the vast number of 13,144 ships and vessels in the foreign, colonial, and coasting trade (including their repeated voyages), besides 2288 lighters, barges, and punts, employed in the trade of the river Lea, and the upper and lower Thames. If to these are added the stationary craft, consisting of 3336 barges, lighters and punts, used in the loading and discharging of vessels, together with 83 boats, sloops, cutters, and hoys,

hoys, 3000 watermen's wherries, 155 bum-boats, and 194 peterboats; the aggregate number (exclusive of ships of war transports, and navy, victualling, and ordnance hoys) will be found to amount to 22,500 trading ships and vessels of various sizes and dimensions, either frequenting the river in the course of the year, or remaining stationary within the limits of the port. The total value of the exports and imports is upwards of L. 67,000,000; and so greatly is this property exposed to depredation, that the amount of the plunder thereon is estimated at more than L. 500,000 per annum. To check as far as possible this enormous pillage, which, though brought into a regular system, and, in some degree, sanctioned by custom, is so injurious to the merchants, to the public revenue, and to the morals of the labouring classes, a variety of regulations have been proposed in a treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, by Mr. Colquhoun; the chief measures now proposed are an extension of the Marine Po.



Police Institution, complete protection by the aid of civil guards, disciplined as a regular body, and to give extension to the legal powers and penalties of the bumboat act.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the increasing commerce of different out-ports, of which *Berwick-upon-Tweed* affords an additional instance. About fifty years since, two well-vessels of fifty tons each were found sufficient to carry on the whole of the coasting-trade between this place and the port of London; this, however, was only the case in the winter months, as there were always a good many more well-vessels employed in the summer, for the purpose of supplying the London market. These vessels were in general about forty tons burden each, and for the most part, belonged to Harwich and Gravesend; and, as they came here solely on account of the salmon-trade, they always went away again at the close of the fishing season, and two of the largest remained all the winter, for



for the purpose before mentioned. Thus it appears, that at the above period, there were no vessels belonging to Berwick for carrying salmon to London; at present there are twenty-one smacks employed by two shipping companies of this place in that trade, and in carrying other goods to and from London and Leith: the smacks are from 60 to 140 tons, and some of them are constructed with wells for carrying trouts alive. The Leith trade was first entered into by the Union Company, in June 1796, and the Old Company followed the example in February, 1797. The value of the salmon fishery here will appear from the following tolerable exact statement. The yearly rental of the fisheries in the Tweed, for the course of a few miles, amounts to between L. 7 and 8000, in which, between 75 and 80 boats, with about 300 men, are constantly employed during the fishing, between the 10th of January and 10th of October. There has been known to have been 40,000 kits or upwards sent from this town in the course



of the season, besides a vast quantity of salmon-trouts sent alive to London; the number of kits has not been so great for a few years past, owing to the method of sending great quantities of salmon fresh to London, during all the summer season, packed in ice, collected in winter, and preserved through the whole summer for that purpose.

The *Greenland fishery* this season has been pretty successful; the following is the last report respecting the London ships there: Britannia 10 fish, Brisset 3 Ipswich 13, Edward 7, Lively 9, Inverness, Dingwall, and Nancy 17 each, Sims 9, Adventure 4, Success 10, and 110 tons of oil, Dundee 4, and Prince of Wales 5.

The sum of L. 41,400 has been granted by Parliament, as compensation to the owners of the ships and their cargoes from Mogador, which it was lately thought necessary to destroy from apprehension of the plague; and likewise L. 1048 18 S. 6 d. to



to make good the „ fees “ paid on the receipt of the above sum.

An act has been passed for suspending until the 20th of August, the duties on foreign hops imported, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The quantity of *table beer* brewed by the first twelve houses in London, for the last two years, ending the 5th of July in each year, has been as follows:

1799.	Barrels.
Kirkmann and Co.	28,266.
Sandford and Co.	18,726.
Gideon Combrune	18,667.
Charrington and Co.	14,363.
Edmonds and Co.	13,904.
Cape and Son	12,327.
Richard Sathell	10,253.
Park and Co.	10,129.
John Levesque	9,317.
Edward Bond	9,245.
Cowell and Co.	7,547.
James Holbrock	6,486.
X 2	1800.



1800.	Barrels.
Kirkman and Co.	27,332.
Gideon Combrune	21,602.
Sandford and Co.	18,190.
Charrington and Co.	15,868.
Edmonds and Co.	14,887.
Cape and Son	12,820.
John Levesque	9,969.
Park and Co.	9,332.
Richard Sathell	9,019.
Cowell and Co.	7,265.
Hanbury and Co.	6,854.
Stretton and Co.	6,780.

In our last we stated the quantity of grain that has been imported into England during the present year, which will probably exceed considerably any former years importation; the following are the quantities of *foreign wheat* imported into the port of London during the last twelve years:

Years



Years.	Quarters.	Years.	Quarters.
1788	— 4	1794	— 19,654
1789	— 5,908	1795	— 198,911
1790	— 67,037	1796	— 477,877
1791	— 49,504	1797	— 195,462
1792	— 7,065	1798	— 152,449
1793	— 170,971	1799	— 238,202

Raw sugars continue to advance, and are at present at the following prices; St. Kitts 62 S. to 84 S.; Montserrat, 61 S. to 82 S.; St. Vincents and Nevis, 60 S. to 81 S.; Jamaica, 59 S. to 80 S.; Tortola, 58 S. to 80 S.; Granada, Dominica, and Antigua, 59 S. to 80 S.; Barbadoes, 60 S. to 80 S.; Tobago, Martinico, Demerary, and Trinidad, 58 S. to 80 S.; Grenada Clayed, 75 S. to 108 S.; Barbadoes clayed, 78 S. to 112 S.; and Martinico clayed, 73 S. to 108 S.; lumps are from 105 S. to 120 S.; single loaves, 114 S. to 124 S.; and powder loaves, 116 S. to 132 S.

Cotton wool, which had advanced considerably, has fallen a little since the late



arrivals, but is still higher than our last report; Surinam is from 3 S. 2 d.; Pernambucco, 2 S. 11 d. to 3 S. 1 d.; Demerary, 2 S. 9 d. to 2 S. 11 d.; St. Domingo, 2 S. 7 d. to 2 S. 9 d.; Granada and Cariaco, 2 S. to 2 S. 10 d.; Barbadoes, 2 S. 7 d. to 2 S. 9 d.; Bahama, 2 S. 5 d. to 2 S. 10 d.; South Carolina and Georgia, 1 S. 10 d. to 3 S.

The East India Company have declared 1182 bales of Bengal raw silk, and 70 bales of organzine, for sale on the 27th of August; and 6,000,000 lbs. of tea for sale on the 4th of September.

167.

London, Sept. 1800.

We are sorry to find that the commercial intercourse between this country and France, has lately experienced a check, which will cause it to be considered still more precarious than it was. Though it had been revived under much restriction, and had not yet been carried to a very great extent,



ment, we are persuaded, it was attended with mutual benefit, and had it been continued and promoted, it must at least have inclined the inhabitants of the respective countries to a more friendly disposition towards each other; two nations situated as Great Britain and France are, cannot prohibit the intercourse of trade without each participating in the loss and inconvenience, intended to be thrown on the other; thus, if France has occasion for British West Indian goods, and cannot get them direct from hence, they will be obtained through the circuitous channel of some neutral port, and consequently, though the people of France pay dearer for the article, the profit of the merchant here is less than it probably would be, if the goods were sent direct from this country; and, if French brandy is in demand here, it will be procured in the like manner, with a great additional expence to the purchaser in this country, and a loss to the merchant in France. All such prohibitions in fact throw the chief profit on the articles into the



hands of the merchants of other countries, which might easily be retained by permitting a direct commercial intercourse, under proper limitations; we can hardly expect however to see any measure of this kind regularly adopted, as it would tend to destroy that blind and violent animosity, which governments in hostility are in general so desirous to encourage.

The project we mentioned some time since, of improving the port of London by rebuilding the bridge with a large iron centre arch, and deepening the river from thence to Blackfriars, has lately been revived, and may possibly be attempted. This plan, if practicable, which we are strongly inclined to doubt, would have been adopted with much more propriety three or four years ago, than at present, when spacious wet docks are forming, capable of containing all the large ships, that frequent the river, which of course will be left sufficiently clear for navigation, and for the accom-



commodation of coasters and all other small vessels.

In our last we noticed the fishing and coast trade of the port of *Berwick*: the manufactures of this town are not very extensive, and consist chiefly of linen, several woollen articles, &c. In the neighbouring village of *Tweedmouth* there is a manufactory of shoes [with wooden soles, of which in some seasons upwards of 2000 pair have been sold. A pair for a man costs 4 S. and for a woman 2 S. 8 d. The sole is an inch and a quarter, the heel an inch and a half thick, and the upper leathers are nailed with small broad headed nails to the edges of the soles and heels; they are now made in all the considerable towns in *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and some other counties, and some few are manufactured in *London*. The following statement will give an idea of the foreign commerce of *Berwick*.



<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Nr. of Ships</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Denmark	2	150
Holland	4	340
Prussia	6	960
Russia	5	650
Sweden	10	785
Norway	13	1260
	40	4145

Raw Sugars remain nearly at the prices given in our last; refined had advanced a little, but at present are not higher than about a month since.

Coffee of all kinds is lower, except Mocha, which from the small quantity in the market remains very high; fine coffee is from 154 S. to 162 S. Good, from 140 S. to 153 S. and middling, from 125 S. to 139 S.

Currants are rather lower, as from the late importations there is now a very considerable quantity in the market; the present price is from 60 S. 68 S.

Pep.



Pepper has advanced again; Jambee is from 1 S. 3 d. to 1 S. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. Billapatam from 1 S. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. to 1 S. 3 d. and white from 1 S. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1 S. 5 d.

Cotton Wool has not experienced any material variation in price for some weeks past.

The East India Company have lately declared for sale the following goods, viz.

Cinnamon more or less, 300,000 lb. *Cloves*, 100,000 lb. *Nutmegs*, 13,000 lbs. and distilled oil of nutmegs, 94 quarts. Private trade; *Nutmegs*, 21,000 lb. *Cloves*, 3000 lbs. Neutral property; *Cloves*, 46,000 lbs. For sale the 24th of September; prompt 19th December; they reserve to themselves the liberty of selling a quantity of Mace, and a further quantity of nutmegs, not exceeding 20,000 lbs., if they shall arrive in time for the September sale.

Mocha coffee more or less 1650 bales, and Java coffee 24 bales; for sale the 15th of



of October prompt the 16th of January next.

Bengal damaged white and prohibited goods, and packing cotton; for sale the 16th of October, prompt the 16th of January next.

Black pepper more or less 7000 bags, white pepper 250 bags, black pepper in private trade, privilege, &c. 700 bags; for sale the 21st of October; prompt the 23^d. of January next. They will sell no more pepper until March sale 1801, except such as may be damaged, uncleared, in privilege, private trade or neutral property.

168.

London Oct. 1800.

In a late report, we noticed the state of the Woollen manufactory in the West, the depression of which arises in part from the relative situation of this country with the Continent, and partly from the progressive improvements which have taken place in other
other



other counties of England, tending to rival the manufactures of the western counties. However this may be the case at present, it is hoped, that it will not continue on the return of peace; Indeed many spirited individuals, looking forward to the return of that happy period, are now engaged throughout these parts in the erection of machines, in order to preserve their old fabrics, or at least to place themselves on the same footing with their rivals; for without the use of machinery, it has become almost impossible in many instances to fabricate goods, that are now marketable, so very superior is the work, thus produced. This spirit of emulation will, doubtless, be of essential service to all parties, with the exception of the unavoidable consequence of the introduction of machinery, that certain descriptions of people will lose their present employ; while a far greater number of all classes will be procuring a livelihood, of which they would otherwise be incapable.



The exportation from Exeter, included not only the coarser sorts of woollen goods which are made in Devonshire, but also the woollens of superior qualities, manufactured in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, such as broad-cloths and kerseymeres; of these large quantities were required for the Spanish and Portuguese markets, so that in time of peace, the foreign trade of this port gave considerable assistance to the manufactures of the neighbouring counties; those parts therefore suffer proportionably with Exeter, whose export in Woollens, when in full trade, has amounted to upwards of 7 or 800,000 pieces in a year, which may be valued at nearly L. 2,000,000, whereas now it does not amount to one tenth part of that quantity, and this is shipped from other ports, instead of employing from Exeter, as formerly, in a direct trade, eight or ten vessels for Spain, about six for Italy, and three or four for the North of Europe.

The



The exports of *Linen* from Ireland to different parts of England, are at present very considerable; on an average between 23 and 30,000 pieces are daily entered at Dublin only, besides what are sent from Londonderry, Belfast, and other parts of Ulster. This will shortly turn the course of exchange between Dublin and London more in favour of the former, which has of late been much against Ireland, on account of the shortness of its exports, particularly in the article of butter and other provisions. The imports of Corn into Ireland since the 25th of March last, amount to above one million sterling, and are still very considerable.

The quantity of *Cotton Wool* imported during the last month has reduced the prices a little; Surinam is at present from 2 S. 9d to 3 S. 1d. Demerary from 2 S. 7d. to 2 S. 10d. St. Domingo 2 S. 4d. to 2 S. 7d. Grenada and Carriaco 2 S. 5d. to 2 S. 9d. Martinico 2 S. 3d. to 2 S. 6d. St. Vincents 2 S. 1d. to 2 S. 5d. Bahama 2 S. 1d. to 2 S.



2 S. 9 d. South Carolina and Georgia 1 S. 7 d. to 2 S. 11 d.

Raw and Thrown Silks, particularly the latter, are at such high prices, as seem to preclude even the possibility of this elegant material being again more generally adopted as an article of dress; at present, however, we believe, there are few persons in this line out of employ.

Raw Sugars have in general advanced about two shillings per cwt. St. Kitts are from 64 S. to 86 S. Montserrat 63 S. to 84 S. St. Vincents and Nevis 62 S. to 83 S. Jamaica 61 S. to 84 S. Granada, Dominica, Antigua, Tobago, Martinico, Demerary, and Trinidad 61 S. to 82 S. and Barbadoes 62 S. to 82 S. Granada clayed 71 S. to 112 S. Barbadoes ditto 80 S. to 114 S. and Martinico ditto 69 S. to 110 S. Refined sugars have experienced a similar advance, lumps are from 108 S. to 122 S. single loaves 115 S. to 126 S. and powder ditto 117 S. to 135 S.

Cof-



Coffee continues to lower; fine *Coffee* is from 160 S. to 164 S. good from 136 S. to 149 S. middling 120 S. to 135 S. and ordinary 105 S. to 119 S.

Teas, particularly the fine kinds, have lately advanced a little.

Rice, a few weeks since, had advanced in price, but has lately fallen again; good Carolina Rice is at present from 24 S. 6 d. to 28 S. per cwt. We are surprised, that at a time, when all kinds of grain are so exorbitantly high, this useful article of food does not get into more general use. The East India Company have declared for sale, private trade ground rattans, walking canes, whanghees, mother of pearl beads, cornelian stones, China ink, &c., on the 7th of October, prompt the 12th December next. Private trade drugs, coffee, elephants teeth, & c. 9th October, prompt 12th December. Saltpeter, including privileged, 30,000 bags, more or less 2^d October, prompt 23^d January, 1801; and that they



will sell no more saltpetre until March sale, 1801, except such as may be damaged, uncleared, in private trade, privilege, or neutral property.

169.

London, Nov. 1800.

The exportation of provisions from France and Holland has been entirely prohibited by the respective governments of those countries, as they found the large demands for this country began to cause a considerable rise in their markets. At Rotterdam and Vlaardingen, several vessels laden with butter, cheese, beef, for England, have been detained, and their cargoes ordered to be unloaded, by which many persons here will sustain much inconvenience, if not ultimate loss from having previously accepted bills to the amount of their orders.

The enormous price of all kinds of grain has at length obtained the serious attention of government, and, from the present



sent investigation, it is to be hoped, that some efficient measures may be adopted to lessen, if they cannot wholly remove this most alarming evil. It is generally understood, that on the meeting of parliament, a higher bounty will be immediately granted on the importation of foreign corn; this may be very necessary for procuring relief as speedily as possible but unless attended with more certain and permanent measures, it will probably be found very inadequate: it is not to commercial adventure, that the country can look with confidence for relief from an evil which there is great reason to believe, arises, in part at least, from grain having become too much a commercial commodity. The quantity of foreign grain, meal and flour, imported into England between the 5th of January and the 1st of September last was as follows:

Wheat	721,993 qrs.
Wheaten Flour	176,292 cwt.
Rye	114,176 qrs.



Barley	33,284 qrs.
Oats	308,347 qrs.
Beans	11,159 qrs.
Rye Meal	11,882 cwt.
Indian corn	4,179 qrs.
Indian Meal	425 cwt.
Peas	10,071 qrs.
Oatmeal	1,165 bolls.

The *Distillers* have lately made an additional charge to the rectifiers of Gin, of half a crown per gallon upon the wash: many distillers have stopped working at present on account of the price of grain, and they may probably be all soon stopped by authority.

Rice has risen lately very considerably; upwards of 1000 barrels and 240 half barrels, sold by public sale on the 24th of October from 35 S. to 39 S. 9 d. per cwt. Large orders have been sent to America in expectation of the bounty being increased on the meeting of parliament.



Raw Sugars have continued to advance a little, as the market has lately been pretty brisk, owing chiefly to orders for exportation.

Coffee continues to lower, fine coffee is from 145 S. to 160 S. good from 131 S. to 145 S. middling, from 115 S. to 130 S. and ordinary from 100 S. to 114 S. Mocha coffee is still scarce and dear, 1641 bales sold at the East India house on the 15th of October, from 9 l. 3 S. to 9 l. 16 S. per cwt. 9 bales ditto from 7 l. 7 S. to 8 l. 15 S. and 3000 bags and 48 casks Java coffee, from 5 l. 10 S. to 5 l. 19 S. per cwt. The buyers to pay custom and excise, duties, if bought for home consumption. The quantity of coffee imported into London from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, was upwards of 90,000 cwt. viz.

	cwt.		cwt.
Berbice	8,820	Tobago	670
Surinam	10,021	St. Vincents	40
Demerary	38,812	Trinidad	80
		Y 3	Ma-



	cwt.		cwt.
Martinico	4,021	St. Thomas's	300
Jamaica	15,695	Philadelphia	260
Dominica	2,567	Halifax	700
Grenada	150	New York	1,350
St. Lucia	450	Charleston	1,660
St. Kitts	850	Prize	3,661

The cargo of Pepper by the Sir Stephen Lushington, lately arrived from Bencoolen, is as follows: 83 tons 13 cwt. and 23 lbs. of white, 436 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. black, on account of the Company, and 14 tons of black peper, on account of individuals. The account of peper remaining in the warehouses on that coast is as follows: at Saloomahnatal, Lays, Pedung Manna, Cawpore, Croee, Ippoo, and Mo-co, white peper 681 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. valued at 71,200 pagodas, 2 f. 35 c.

The total amount of regular tonnage engaged by the East India Company to proceed to the different presidencies in the East Indies this season for cargoes is 29,555 tons.



tons. Three are new ships and on their first voyage, seven are on their second, six on their third, four on their fifth, and thirteen on their sixth and last voyages. The ship Venus has been licenced to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope this season with stores, &c. after which she is to proceed to the South Seas for the purpose of fishing. The Princess Charlotte, one of the ships engaged this season, is first to touch at Madras, and then to proceed to the Spice Islands, for the purpose of bringing home the remainder of the spices collected at the several islands last season, and deposited at Columbo, &c.

Whatever advantage the Company, or individuals in the east, may derive from the acquisition of the Dutch spice islands, it does not seem likely to have much effect in rendering such articles cheaper in this country, as a new and extensive market has been opened for the cinnamon, &c. of Columbo, in the eastern parts of our Asiatic territories, and the merchants pur-
Y 4 cha-



chasing these spices give bond, with securities, that they will not dispose of them at any port or place to the shouthward of the bay of Bengal.

The East India Company have declared for their next *Tea* sale, commencing the 5th of December, 6,200,000 £. viz Bohea 700,000 £s.; Congou and Campo 3,500,000 Souchong and Pekoe 700,000 £s; Singlo and Twankay 800,000.; Hyson Skin 100,000 £s.; superior ditto and Hyson 400,000 £s. Prompt 27th February, 1800.

On the third of September, the difference existing between the French and American Republics, were adjusted at Paris, by the Comissioners of both Powers; and as some of the articles of this Convention are important, in a commercial point of view, we shall insert a few of the principal of them in this place.

Article IV. The Properties captured and not yet definitively condemned, or
which



which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications, except contraband merchandize, destined for an enemy's port, shall be mutually restored upon the proofs of property.

V. The debts contracted by either of the two nations towards the two individuals of each shall be acquitted, or the payment shall be in course, as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two States; but this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed for captures or condemnation.

VI. The trade between the two parties shall be free; the ships of the nations, and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in their respective ports as those of the most favoured nation, and in general the two parties shall enjoy in each other's ports, with respect to commerce and navigation, the same privileges as the most favoured nations.



IX. The debts due by individuals of one of the two nations to the individuals of the other shall not, in case of war or national dispute, be sequestered or confiscated, no more than the claims or funds which shall be found in the public funds, or in the public or private banks.

X. The two contracting parties may nominate for the protection of trade Commercial Agents, who shall reside in France and the United States. Each of the parties may accept such place as it may judge proper, where the residence shall be fixed. Before any agent can exercise his functions, he must be accepted according to the received forms of the party to which he is sent, and when he shall be received and provided with his exequatur, he shall enjoy the rights and prerogatives, which are enjoyed by similar agents of the most favoured nations.

XII. The citizens of the two nations may conduct their vessels and their merchandise.



chandises (always excepting such as are contraband) from any port to another belonging to the enemy of the other nation. They may navigate and commerce, with their ships and merchandises, in the countries ports, and places of the enemies of the two parties, or of the one or the other party, without obstacles or interruption, and not only pass directly from the places and ports of the enemy above-mentioned to neutral ports and places, but from every place belonging to an enemy, to any other place belonging to an enemy, whether it be or be not subject to the same jurisdiction, unless those places or ports shall be really blockaded, besieged, or invested.

And in case, as it often happens, when vessels shall be sailing for places or ports belonging to an enemy, ignorant that they are blockaded, besieged, or invested, it is agreed that every ship which shall be found under such a predicament, shall be turned from that place or port without any part of



of its cargo being retained or confiscated (unless it shall be contraband, or it shall be proved that the said ship, after having being informed of the blockade or investiture, attempted to enter the same port), but it shall be allowed to go to any other port or place it shall think proper. No ship of either nation, emerged in a port or place before it shall have been really blockaded, besieged, or invested by the other, shall be prevented from going out with its cargo: if it shall be there, when the said place shall surrender, the ship and cargo shall not be confiscated, but sent away to the proprietors.

XIII. To regulate what shall be understood by contraband warlike stores, under this denomination shall be comprised powder, salt-petre, petards, matches, balls, bullets bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberts, swords, belts, pistols, scabbards, saddles, harness, cannons, mortars with their carriages, and generally all arms and aammunitions of war and utensils



for the use of troops. All the above articles, whenever they shall be destined for an enemy's port, are declared contraband, and justly subject to confiscation; but the ship in which they shall be laden, as well as the rest of the cargo, shall be considered as free, and shall in no manner be vitiated by the contraband merchandise, whether they belong to the same or different proprietors.

170.

London, Dec. 1800.

Although the Custom-house valuation of the exports and imports is well known to be far below their actual value, the following comparative statement deserves attention, as it shews an increase during the last three years, which, in a period of war less peculiar than the present, would have been thought very remarkable. Total value of the Exports of Great Britain in



1781	L. 11,342,000.	1790	L. 20,120,000.
1782	13,017,000.	1791	22,732,000.
1783	15,468,000.	1792	24,905,000.
	1797	L. 28,917,000.	
	1798	33,655,000.	
	1799	35,991,000.	

It should be remembered, that although the difference between the value in the account, and the current price, is daily becoming greater with respect to almost every article of commerce, they are by no means the less proper for comparison, for as the articles are valued at the same rate now as formerly, the increase or decrease that appears must arise wholly from the quantity of goods, as it is not affected by their price. The total value of the *imports* during the above periods was as follows

1781	L. 12,724,000.	1790	L. 19,131,000.
1782	10,342,000.	1791	19,670,000.
1783	13,122,000.	1792	19,659,000.
			1797



1797 L. 20,014,000.

1798 17,858,000.

1799 29,945,000.

That the most valuable part of our foreign commerce, or that which gives the greatest employment in this country, has kept pace with our trade in foreign commodities will appears from the value of *British manufactures* exported, which has greatly increased notwithstanding the exhausted state of many parts of Europe, which formerly were markets for our goods, and the advance of almost all kinds of materials and workman ship. Value of British manufactures exported in

1781 L. 7,633,000.	1790 L. 14,921,000.
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1782 9,110,000.	1791 16,813,000.
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1783 10,410,000.	1792 18,337,000.
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1797 L. 16,900,000

1798 19,772,000.

1799 24,084,000.

A variety of facts respecting the Levant or Turkey trade, have been made pub-



public by F. Beaujour, late French consul at Salonica. His representation of the English commerce in those parts contains some particulars not generally known, but from his desire to exhibit the commerce of his own country in as favourable a view as possible, and from his residence confining his attention more to the ports of Greece than to Smyrna, the port most frequented by English traders, his account certainly cannot be admitted as a complete view of the trade between this country and Turkey: The exports from England to Greece are stated to consist of woollen cloths, chalons, calicoes, tin lead, raw and wrought iron, clock and jewel work and some colonial commodities. The woollen cloth trade was formerly very considerable, but began to decline about the year 1731, at present, the annual demand is, in value, of light thick woollens about 3040 l. of woollen cloth of superior quality of 14,800 l. The chalons, a particular kind of serge, appear to be an article likely to be extended beyond its present amount, which is
stated



stated at 36,000 l. The consumption of foreign calicoes is diminishing on account of the improvement of their own manufacture, while that of muslins is rapidly increasing; the value of these articles is about 20,000 l. The value of English tin about 9,900 l.; of lead, 3,400 l.; besides a considerable quantity of small shot for fowling; of raw and wrought iron 2000 l. The trade in English clocks and watches is very great; there are sold annually at Salonica 30 dozen of watches; as many in the Morea; 300 dozen at Constantinople, 400 dozen in Syria, and 250 dozen in Egypt, producing in the whole about 266,400 l. The value of jewels and trinkets is estimated at only 4000 l. The colonial commodities which the English sell in Greece, are 4 barrels of white ginger, 30 barrels of pepper, 4 barrels of sugar in loaves, from 12 to 15 barrels of indigo, 3 or 4 barrels of cochineal, a small quantity of logwood, and some barrels of coffee. The latter article may be extended



if due attention be paid to the quality of the coffee sent, that of Martinico appears to have the preference

For some time past great complaints have been made by persons in the Manchester trade against the exportation of *cotton twist*, which they consider as a principal cause of the decline of their trade, and therefore would have prohibited, or made subject to a duty with a view to the same effect. This opinion however appears to have been taken upon a very partial view of the subject. It is a known fact, that none of the lower numbers of water twist have been exported; and yet it so happens, that the part of the manufacture for which this quality of twist is required, has been in a more depressed state than other branches. The muslin and calico trades, on the contrary, have been in a rising condition, although the major quantity of twist exported, has been of a quality and fineness proper for the manufacture.



facture of these articles, and has actually been applied abroad to these purposes; but if it were true that the trade has suffered a decrease in consequence of the exportation of twist, exactly the reverse of this must have taken place; the heavy articles would have been in great demand, and muslins and calicoes would have met with no sale.

There does not therefore appear any reason for ascribing the present state of the trade to the exportation of twist, and any duty thereon would only operate as a bounty for the erection of mills abroad; if by means of superior machinery or greater capital we can supply foreigners with twist on advantageous terms, it would certainly be impolitic to compel them to spin it themselves.

The silk trade, which for some time past has been in a more favourable state

Z 2

than



than most other manufactures, is at present very dull, except in the article of farfnets, for which there is a good demand. The very high prices of all kinds of raw and thrown silks, particularly Pedmonts, is a disadvantage to the manufacturer, which may be reduced, but certainly will not be wholly removed, by the present importation from Hamburgh. The quantity of silk, which during some months past has arrived in this country from Smyrna, is a subject that may deserve the attention of the East India Company, as there is no reason to believe that there is any increased demand for Turkey silk; but for China silk, there certainly is a demand for a much greater quantity than the company have of late supplied the trade with; 266 bales of China sold at the India-house on the 21st of November, from 31 S. 6 d. to 33 S. 1 d. per lb. exclusive of duty: the next sale of China silk will be in February.

In



In consequence of the high price of grain throughout the kingdom, the East India Company, with the concurrence and approbation of his Majesty's Ministers, on the 28th of August last, sent directions to their governments in India, to afford every encouragement to individuals to send *rice* and other grain to England, engaging that the ships so employed should be allowed to carry out return cargoes, as formerly allowed to country ships; and on the 30th of September following, in order to encourage as large an importation as possible before the next harvest is got in, they sent further directions to India, authorising such ships as brought three-fourths of their tonnage in rice, to bring also such other goods as are usually imported into this country, with an indemnification in case rice should be under certain prices here on their arrival. They have also since offered to grant licences to any ships to be sent from this country to the East Indies for the purpose of bringing



ing home rice, on very liberal conditions, but under the express stipulation, that the ships should be cleared out from the Custom-house before the 1st of December inst., or from any port in the East Indies before the 1st of September, 1801.

An act of Parliament has been passed for prohibiting the use of corn in the distilleries, and in the making of starch; also for preventing the exportation of rice; and larger bounties have been granted on the *importation of grain*, viz, on, every quarter of wheat weighing 424 lbs. that shall be imported before the 1st of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the sum in which the average price shall be published in the London Gazette the third week after such importation, less than 100 S. per quarter: on barley weighing 352 lbs. ditto 45 S. per quarter: on rye weighing 408 lbs. ditto 65 S. per quarter: on



on oats weighing 280 lbs. ditto 30 S.
per quarter : on superfine wheaten flour
weighing 196 lbs. per barrels, and sold by
public auction within two months after
importation, a bounty equal to the sum
at which the flour shall sell less than 70
S. per barrel: on East India rice: ditto
32 S. per cwt. on American rice, ditto
35 S. per cwt.

The quantity of foreign wheat and
wheaten flour imported into Great Bri-
tain from the 26th of September, 1799,
to the 26th of September, 1800; distin-
guishing England from Scotland, and the
Port of London from the Out Ports was
as follows

Wheat



	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Wheatflour.</i>
London	558,430 qrs.	110,997 cwt.
Out Ports	505,243	158,976
Scotland	121,980	21,428
Total	1,185,652	119,240

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Pharaloe

I.

To be indebted, statt dessen man auch to owe gebrauchen kann: schuldig seyn — hier verdanken. of your place, Ihres Places, daselbst, dortig. to assure, versichern, to apply, sich wenden, sich adressiren. capable, fähig — hier durch: können. to give satisfaction, Genüge leisten — gut bedienen. purchase, Einkauf. commodity oder merchandize, Waare, in — which, demzufolge. to hand, auch to give, to transmit, to wait upon with, behändigen, geben, übertragen. order, auch commission, Auftrag. bale, könnte hier auch Sack heißen, Ballen, Sack. assortment, Assortiment. specified, auch noted, specificirt, bemerkt. at foot of this, auch here below, hereunder, am Fuße dieses, hier unten. to forward, auch to expedite, to dispatch, versenden. with — possible, auch with all speediness possible, oder with all expedition possible, oder as quick as ever possible, so geschwind als möglich. It — point, es ist eine wesentliche Erforderniß, es liegt uns viel daran. quality, Qualität, Beschaffenheit. by no means (never), auf keinen Fall, ja nicht.



nicht. to pack out, aus. umpacken. to observe, beobachten, bemerken. to provide with, versehen, versorgen, mitliefern. worth, werth. to let enjoy, genießen lassen. every advantage possible, jeden möglichen Vortheil, alle mögliche Vortheile. to be able oder to be enabled, können. considerable oder important, beträchtlich. abovementioned, obengemeldet. to adopt a mode, den Gebrauch, die Gewohnheit haben, gewohnt seyn. to sell, verkaufen. at — credit, auf 3 Monat Zeit. to comply with, übereinstimmen, eingehen. to prefer, vorziehen to pay, bezahlen. impf. paid, part. paid. immediately, sogleich. on — Invoice, bey Empfang der Factura. of course, mithin. to quote, notiren, ansetzen. low, niedrig. in proportion, verhältnißmäßig. to have no objection, nicht entgegen seyn, keinen Anstand nehmen. either — or, entweder — oder. to open a credit, einen Kredit eröffnen. Exchange, Wechsel. Cours. on — advantage, auf welchen ihr Wechsel. Cours am vortheilhaftesten für uns stehen wird. to be in expectation, in Erwartung seyn, entgegen sehen. in the interim, indessen.

2.

to be obliged, oder auch to be, oder to lay under many obligations, oder auch to be indebted, verpflichtet oder verbunden seyn. mutual, gemeinschaftlich. to procure, verschaffen. acquaintance, Bekanntschaft. to assure, versichern. to exert his utmost endeavours, sein möglichstes thun, oder an-
wen-



wenden. to merit, verdienen. confidence, Zu-
trauen. to take due notice, könnte auch heißen to
note duly, gehörige Vermerkung machen. to hand,
könnte auch heißen to let have, behändigen, über-
senden. in the course, in dem Lauf. within, inner-
halb, binnen. supply, Zufuhr. native country,
Waterland. to carry on business, Geschäfte treiben.
to satisfy, befriedigen, zufrieden stellen. payment,
Bezahlung. to grant, auch to allow, zugestehen.
discount, Disconto. so very high, so (außerordent-
lich) hoch. to deduct, abziehen. to permit, erlau-
ben. to draw, auch to value, trassiren, (Wechsel)
ziehen. on sending, bey Einsendung. to think pro-
per, für gut finden. none at market, keiner auf
den Platz. Exchange, Cours.

3.

I — letter, könnte auch heißen: I refer you
to — oder I beg leave to refer you to — oder
please to be referred to —. Ich beziehe mich auf
meinen Brief. Instant, laufend, dieses. parents,
Aeltern, Verwandte. to arrive, ankommen, eintref-
fen, anlangen. the day before yesterday, vorge-
stern. found, praet. von to find, finden. to flat-
ter himself, sich schmeicheln. to prove satisfactory,
mit etwas zufrieden seyn. to the care, oder to the
address, an die Adresse. of — inclosed, davon ein-
liegend die Rechnung erfolgt. at your debit, zu Ih-
ren Lasten, oder dafür ich Sie belaste. if free of
errors, recht findend. I — hands, ich wünsche guten



Empfang davon. to doubt, zweifeln. for to have, um zu haben. doing, partic. von to do, thun, to quoted, oder to note, ansetzen.

4.

marked, bezeichnet. numbered, numerirt. margin, Rand. bought, impf. von to buy, kaufen. risk, Gefahr. freight, Fracht to — directions, zu Ihrer weiteren Verfügung. vizt. d. i. to wit, nämlich. weighing, partic. von to weigh, wägen. Gross, Brutto, Sporco. Tare, Tara. Neat, Netto.

5.

intention — is, kann auch heißen, the merit — is, oder the present has for its aim; the purpose — is, oder the present serves, der Endzweck des Gegenwärtigen ist. to inform, auch to apprise, oder to acquaint with, benachrichtigen, anzeigen to deliver, liefern. Customhouse, Zollhaus, Mauth. to — of, den Empfang davon besorgen. to settle, sich berechnen, verstehen. to follow, befolgen. disbursement, Auslage.

6.

both, beyde. favour, Gunst, hier: angenehmer Brief. covering, partic. von to cover, überbringen, enthalten. to cover heißt eigentlich decken oder bedecken. to stand credited, creditirt stehen. to remain due, schuldig verbleiben. to rely, auch to de-
pent



pend upon, sich verlassen. on — honowred, daß Ihre Abgaben (Tratten) verehrt, oder alle Ehre genießen werden. having — purpose, da wir selbigen die nöthige Ordre deshalb gegeben haben. glad, froh, hier: to be glad, sich freuen. to mention, melden, sagen. transaction, Geschäft. to become, werden. importance, Wichtigkeit.

7.

according to, oder agreeable with, oder in conformity with, oder pursuant to, oder in compliance with, gemäß, zufolge. Carrier, Fuhrmann. annexed, angebogen. Recommending — favours, Ich empfehle mich zu Ihren ferneren schätzbaren Aufträgen.

8.

Account of Charges, Unkosten- (Spesen-) Rechnung. Cash, Kassa, baar. duty, Zoll. inward duty, Eingangszoll, Ausgangszoll im Englischen durch drawback, nämlich von Waaren, welche in ein Land eingeführt waren, Zoll bezahlt haben, und nun einen Theil davon wieder zurück erhalten; sonst bezeichnet duty alle Arten von Zölle. Postage of letters, Briefporto. Commission, provision.

9.

to take the liberty, auch durch to make free, oder to take the freedom, letzteres selten; sich die



Freiheit nehmen. in favour, oder to the order,
an die Verordnung, an die Ordre, öfters auch noch
zu Gunsten. Value, Werth. protection, Schutz.
requesting, von to request, auch to beg, oder to
beseech, ersuchen. to come to an understanding,
auch to settle, sich verstehen. to seize, auch to em-
brace und to avail of, ergreifen. opportunity, Ge-
legenheit. to tender, auch to make a tender, to
offer, anbieten. duty, Pflicht. to — Interest, auf
das vortheilhafteste für Ihr Interesse.

12.

to balance, auch to level, ausgleichen. at the
exchange, im Cours. to add, hinzuthun. annual,
jährlich. to favour, beehren. by late accounts,
laut den letzten Nachrichten. crop, die Aerndte. is
— good, die Aerndte ist nichts weniger als gut,
verspricht nicht viel. frequent, häufig. rain, Regen.
for some time past, vor einiger Zeit. to be detri-
mental, unterdrücken, hier beschädigen. plant, Pflan-
ze. neither — nor, weder — noch. superior, vor-
züglich. abundant, abondant, im Ueberfluß. There
— opinion, Ich bin der Meinung. period, Perio-
de, Augenblick. to make an adventure, oder under-
taking, oder enterprize, oder speculation, eine Un-
ternehmung machen. to cost, könnte auch heißen to
fetch, kosten. easily, leicht. calculation, Berech-
nung. price, auch rate, Preis. to enhance, oder
to rise, oder to go higher, auch to get up, steigen,
in



In die Höhe gehen. small, gering, unbedeutend. inferior, gering, schlecht. to experience a variation, oder alteration, eine Veränderung erleiden. parcel, Parthen. to lay, liegen, seyn, sich befinden.

13.

Towar, bezeichnet eine Quantität, welche ein Pferd oder Cameel auf dem Rücken über die Gebirge tragen kann. Alle von Seres, dem Haupt-Einkaufsplatz der Baumwolle in Mazedonien nach Belgrad und Semlin gehende Baumwolle, wird auf diese Art transportirt. way, Weg, hier durch: über. advance, Vorschuß. Bedeat, Soll. Hair-Sacks, Haarsäcke. to bind, binden. Topo, ein unter uns noch gänzlich unbekanntes Gewicht, welches 2 Occas hält. Der Topo mag circa $4\frac{3}{4}$ lb Wiener Gewicht seyn, und nicht 4 lb., wie pag. 16 gesagt wird.

14.

kindness, Güte. to approach, herannahen. to fall due, auch to become due, fällig werden, hier durch: Verfallzeit. to procure the needful, das Nothige besorgen.

15.

brought, von to bring, bringen. remittance, oder remise, Anschaffung, Remesse. to negotiate, Begeben. excluded, ausgenommen. Brokerage, Courtage, Mäklerlohn. to appear, erscheinen. the latter, letztere. to pass to one's credit, auch to carry,



oder to place to one's credit, jemanden gutschreiben.
 dated, oder under date, datirt, oder unterm —. to
 accept, annehmen. presentation, auch appearance,
 Vorzeigung. to fail, ermangeln. to discharge, ein-
 lösen, bezahlen. maturity, oder expiration, Verfall-
 zeit. exactness, Pünktlichkeit. to provide, die nö-
 thige Anschaffung machen. to be in demand, oder to
 be sought after, oder to be a great call for —, ge-
 sucht werden. to succeed, gelingen. indirect, indi-
 rect. Indirecte Wechselbriefe nennt man solche, wel-
 che auf einen Ort gezogen, und von diesem an einen
 andern im Wechsel schon bestimmten Orte mit einer
 Zahlung, Adresse versehen werden. Dieß heißt man:
 einen Wechsel domiciliren. Z. B. St Petersburg
 ziehet auf Lubeck zahlbar in Hamburg, so ist dieß
 ein indirecter Wechsel, und muß erst domicilirt wer-
 den. Lübeck würde demnach folgendermassen accep-
 tiren:

„acceptirt für — zahlbar bey den Herren —
 S. & S.

Engl. „accepted for — payable at Messieurs —
 S. & S.

cheap, wohlfeil. cheaper, wohlfeiler.

16.

to advise, anzeigen, benachrichtigen. assignment,
 Anweisung. separately, besonders. to disburse, aus-
 legen. to refuse, abschlagen. drawer, Trassent,
 Aussteller. solid, brav. young, jung. to be con-
 nected



nected in business, in Geschäften stehen. to beg
pardon, um Verzeihung bitten. to command our
services, uns zu befehlen, von unsern Diensten Ge-
brauch zu machen. similar, nämlich. occurrence,
oder occasion, Gelegenheit, Vorfall. leaf, plur.
leaves, Blatt. thro', durch, mittelst. to long, wün-
schen. to — accordingly, unsere Maasregeln darnach
zu nehmen. opportunity, occasion, Gelegenheit.

17.

week, Woche. after, nach oder von. to please,
gefallen, hier durch: ersuchen. against oder for, für
oder gegen. to place it to account, in Rechnung
bringen.

18.

answer, oder reply, Antwort, antwortlich. for
that purpose, zu dem Zweck, deshalb. sorry, es
thut uns leid. that — power, daß wir nicht kön-
nen. to avail ourselves, Gebrauch machen. offer,
oder tender, Anerbieten. to incline, gesonnen seyn.
to give up, aufgehen, abgehen, verlassen. fit, fä-
hig. if — fit, wenn wir im Stande seyn sollten.
of — here, Ihnen hier Dienste leisten zu können.

19.

undermentioned, unten bemerkt. to deliver, lie-
fern. conditioned, beschaffen. half, halb, die Häl-
fte. advice, Nachricht together, zusammen. Gross
weight, Brutto oder Sporco, Gewicht.



20.

We — us, wir haben noch zu Beantworten vor
 uns. line, Linie, Zeilen, hier durch: Brief. the —
 you, dessen Inhalt wir gleichförmig mit Ihnen
 angemerkt haben. readiness, Bereitwilligkeit. to
 carry, bringen. Bill of Loading, oder Lading,
 abgefürzt B. L., Ladungsschein. sundry, verschie-
 den. to effect insurance, oder to insure, oder
 to get insurance to be made, oder to effectuate in-
 surance, letzteres doch nicht häufig, versichern, Ver-
 sicherung besorgen. imaginary profit, oder gain,
 eingebildeten Gewinn. to depend upon, oder to rely
 upon, sich verlassen auf —.

21.

After — houses, nachdem ich viele Jahre in
 mehreren sehr angesehenen Häusern gearbeitet oder
 gedient habe. statt to serve gebraucht man auch to
 assist und to work. to take a resolution, oder to re-
 solve, den Entschluß fassen. to set up, sich etabli-
 ren, seine eigene Geschäfte anfangen. to confine,
 auch to devote und to dedicate, sich dem Commis-
 sionshandel widmen. to execute, oder to effectuate,
 ausführen, besorgen. to have every reason, Ursache
 haben in jeder Hinsicht. dealings, Behandlung,
 Handlungsweise, oder d. mit mir. experience, Er-
 fahrung. trade, Handel. sufficient, hinlänglich.
 connected, verbunden, oder d. und. to put in a
 situation, oder to enable, im Stande setzen. easiness,
 Leichtigkeit. commands, Aufträge, Befehle. to at-
 tend,



tend to, besorgen. to deserve, oder to merit, gewinnen, erlangen. Signature, Unterschrift.

22.

It — time, es ist lange. to address, oder to write, schreiben. for — Seconds, zur Verfügung der Secunda. trouble, Mühe.

23.

to drop in, eingehen. acceptance, Annahme. to wait, warten. in hopes, in Hoffnung. to get protested, protestiren lassen. with the returning mail, mit umgehender Post. to open, eröffnen. to take his reimbursement, sich erholen, seinen Rembours nehmen.

25.

Die auf dem Secunda-Wechsel bemerkte Nothadresse W F D bedeutet: daß, wenn Devincy etwa nicht annehmen sollte, der Inhaber des Wechsels sich damit bey Tourton & Ravel zu melden habe, die dann unter protest, zur Ehre der Endossenten W. & F. Dubois, ihn bezahlen würden.

26.

reception, Aufnahme. to lend assistance, Hülfe oder hülfsreiche Hand leisten. to want, nöthig haben, bedürfen. to blow, wehen, blasen, seyn. to launch into sea oder to put to sea, in See gehen, stechen, un-



unter Segel gehen. passage, Ueberfahrt. at large,
umständlich.

27.

cached, eingegangen, bezahlt. to suppose, ver-
muthen. concluded, geschlossen. influence, Einfluß.

28.

to listen, anhören, eingehen. proposal, Vor-
schlag.

29.

alleged, angeführt. to acknowledge the re-
ceipt, den Empfang anzeigen.

30.

to postpone, Anstand nehmen. for the rest, übr-
gens. arrangement, Maasregel, Einrichtung. to
continue, fortsetzen.

31.

scarce, selten. to face, bestreiten. to show,
zeigen. readiness, Bereitwilligkeit. In vain, verge-
bens. to be on the lookout, sich umsehen.

32.

goodselfes, Euer Edel. to return, zurücksenden.
provided, versehen.



34.

partnership, Verbindung. to contract, eingehen, errichten. firm, Firma. execution, Ausführung, Besorgung. to trust to our care, oder to trust to our management, oder to intrust us with, anvertrauen. let it consist, es sey. to consist, bestehen. sale, Verkauf. Zum Verkauf in Commission senden heißt: to consign, to make a consignment, to subjoin, hinzufügen. respective, beyderseitig. to convince, überzeugen. in effect, thätlich, durch Thaten.

35.

It — pleasure, es hat uns viel Vergnügen gemacht, gewährt. to prosper, beglücken. on our part, unserer Seits. readily, gerne, mit Vergnügen. to contribute, beytragen. proof, auch token, Beweis. to ship, verschiffen, verladen. Agent, Expeditör. in — world, in unserer Gegend, Land. in return, ihrer Seits. to commit to our management: auch to trust to our care, das Sie uns übertragen, anvertrauen werden.

36.

to dispatch, versenden. widow, Wittwe. valuing — goods, unter Nachnahme Ihrer Auslagen.

37.

to need, bedürfen. merely, bloß. in all likelihood, aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach. owing, von to



to owe, schuldig seyn, hier durch: indem die Uernd-
te davon nur gering ausgefallen ist. news, Nach-
richt, Neuigkeit. to affect, to have influence, wir-
ken, Einfluß haben. exceedingly, sehr außerordent-
lich. to profit, benützen, Nutzen ziehen. Cargo, La-
dung. Westindies, Westindien.

38.

information, Nachricht. gave impf., von to
give, geben. correct, richtig. probity, Rechtschaf-
fenheit.

39.

to entertain, oder to keep up, unterhalten,
führen. mutually advantageous, gegenseitig vortheil-
haft. which — acknowledgements, dafür wir Ih-
nen verbindlichst danken. run, Lauf, Lage. makes
us desirous, macht uns wünschen. to extend, aus-
dehnen. to be able, oder enabled, können, im
Stande seyn. pursuing, partic., von to pursue,
verfolgen. vigourously, lebhaft. security, Sicher-
heit. prime Cost, erster Einkauf. to prevent, vor-
beugen, so daß wir keine Gefahr dabey laufen kön-
nen. conduct, Betragen. towards, gegen. to en-
gage, oder to lead, oder to induce, veranlassen.

40.

concern, Antheil. to enlarge, ausdehnen. ful-
ly, fest. as hitherto, wie bisher.



41.

token, Beweis. to neglect, vernachlässigen.
permanent, dauerhaft.

42.

bound, bestimmt. having on board, beladen mit.
premium, Prämie. property, Eigenthum. quite
new, ganz neu. well built, gut gebaut. underwri-
ter, oder insurer, auch, aber nur in den Assurance-
Polizen selbst. assurer, Versicherer, Assurador.

43.

to provide for, besorgen. moderate, billig.

44.

Drs i. e. Debtors, Sollen, oder Debent. Hhds i.
e. Hogsheads, Orhoft. on board, mit dem Schiff —.
free, frey. Average, Havarie. Policy, Polize, As-
surance-Kontrakt.

45.

to look over, übersehen. own, eigen. posture,
Lage. such, solch. to dare, trauen. to venture,
wagen. wellcome, willkommen. to turn up, sich
ereignen. in preference, vorzugsweise.

46.

to hope, hoffen. ere, vor. to wait upon so-
mebody personally, jemanden persönlich aufwarten,
persönlich seine Achtung bezeugen. state, Zustand.



health, Gesundheit. to prevent, abhalten, verhindern, auch durch: to detain, oder to deter, oder to hinder. to set forth, fortsetzen. Journey, Reise. Unter Travels versteht man Reisen im allgemeinen, unter Journey Landreise, und unter voyage Seereise. to foresee, vorhersehen. to depart, abreisen. fleet, Flotte. harbour, Hafen. harbour und port wird von einem für Kauffarthenschiffe, mole aber für Kriegsschiffe bestimmten Hafen gebraucht. to be under apprehension, oder to be apprehensive, oder to fear, oder to be fearful, fürchten. decline, fallen. to have occasion for, oder to be in want of, bedürfen, nöthig haben. plantation, Pflanzung, Plantage, Colonie. to ruine, zu Grunde richten. to burn, verbrennen. unavoidably, unvermeidlich. to go down, fallen. to maintain, sich halten. flay, flau. predicament. Mit Cochenille hat es die nämliche Verwandniß. In respect, auch respecting, concerning, in regard, as to, touching, letzteres ist nicht viel gebräuchlich, in Betreff, betreffend. Gallons, ein englisches und nordamerikanisches Maaß flüssiger Dinge, davon 60 auf 1 Oxythost zu 30 Viertel oder Veltet gerechnet werden. subscribe, unterzeichnen.

47.

a few, einige. Cask, (ein großes) Faß. sample, Muster, Probe. pattern wird im Engl. von Ellenwaaren gebraucht. to calculate, berechnen. bargain, Handel.

48.

each, jeder, jedes. remainder, Rest.

49.



49.

permission, Erlaubniß. to level, ausgleichen.
allowance, Gutgewicht, Vergütung.

50.

to learn, ersehen, erfahren. arrival, Ankunft.
Chest, Kiste. Chest versteht sich von großen, case
von kleinen Kisten. perfect, vollkommen. to — sa-
le, baldigst verkauft werden. fight, Licht. disagree-
able, unangenehm. previously, vorläufig. to hear,
hören. to repeat, wiederholen. to dispose of, ab-
setzen, verkaufen. No — wanting, wir haben keine
Mühe gespart. to be over, vorüber seyn. to go
through, durchbringen. to promise, versprechen.
spring, Frühjahr. to treat, behandeln. so — re-
commendation, unserer Empfehlung Ehre bringen. to
travel, reisen. to place confidence, Vertrauen haben.
prejudice, Nachtheil. to leave, überlassen. to care,
to take care, oder to do, besorgen. in your fa-
vour, von Ihnen, eigentlich zu Ihrem Gunsten oder
Vorthell.

51.

without — time, ohne Zeitverlust. utter, gänz-
lich. aversion, Abneigung. to enter, eingehen, sich
einlassen. attended, oder accompanied, begleitet,
verbunden. damage, hier: Beschädigung.

52.

to confess, gestehen. certain, gewiß. Endor-
ser, Indossant, Girant. to omit, unterlassen. to



arrise, entstehen. to regard, angehen. with —
 rests, welcher den Fehler begangen hat. to stop
 payment, falliren, zu zahlen aufhören. to concern,
 angehen. what — take, welche Maasregeln Sie auch
 ergreifen werden. to be uselefs, umsonst, fruchtlos
 seyn. grieved, oder It is grievous for me; ich be-
 daure. accident, Zufall. to avoid, vermeiden.

53.

directed, adressirt. on joint account, für hal-
 be Rechnung.

54.

on examination, nach Untersuchung. in future,
 in Zukunft. black, schwarz. red, roth. colour,
 Farbe. to ought, sollen. dark, dunkel, stark von Far-
 be. lively, lebhaft. unsaleable, unverkäuflich. branch,
 Zweig. to agree, übereinkommen. to gratulate,
 sich Glück wünschen. to perform, geschehen.

55.

to confirm, bestätigen. to transmit, übersenden.
 statement, Rechnungs-Auszug.

56.

Silkgoods, Seidenwaaren. Extra Charges, aus-
 serordentliche Unkosten.

59.

Cloth, Tuch. Cravatts, Halstücher. Casimir,
 eigentlich Kerseymere, Kasimir.



60.

to get, erlangen, hier durch: möglich. concerned, Interessent.

61.

to cover by insurance, versichern. trial, Versuch. upwards, über. per Cent, pro Cent. scarcity, Seltenheit. probability, Wahrscheinlichkeit.

62.

to insist, auf etwas bestehen. prescribed, vorgeschrieben. inconveniency, Unannehmlichkeit.

63.

ready money, oder cash, baares Geld. before hand, zum voraus.

64.

to expire, verfallen. I — contemplation, Ich war willens. death, Tod. deranged, in Unordnung. precaution, Vorsicht. to secure, sicher stellen, to act, handeln, verfahren.

65.

to furnish with, versehen. to facilitate, erleichtern. intercourse, Verkehr. if convenient, wenn es Ihnen gefällig ist. disposed, geneigt. to change, oder truck, tauschen. Handkerchief, Schnupstuch. fast-colour, feste, dauerhafte, ächte Farbe. flowered, mit Blumen. In short, oder in brevity, kurz. to cultivate, unterhalten.



66.

term, Ausdruck. approbation, Beyfall, Zufriedenheit. bag, Sack. returns, Rückladung, d. i. andere Waaren für den Netto-Ertrag dafür zu senden.

68.

to introduce, einführen. of credit and respectability, wird im Deutschen nicht ausgedrückt, da es nicht gebräuchlich ist. City, Stadt. agreement, Uebereinkunft. to become responsible, verbindlich werden.

69.

to compleat, hier durch: voll. lucrative, vortheilhaft, gewinnvoll. flattering, auch pleasing, oder agreeable Account Sales, vortheilhafte Verkaufrechnung. put — footing, Sachen auf einen Fuß setzen. to prevail, veranlassen. Memorandum, Note, to fill up, voll machen. heavy, schwer. to suit, to be suitable, welche für unseren Markt und nach Westindien taugen. Hemp, Hanf. Iron, Eisen. Sailcloth, Segeltuch. Sights, Tafeln. to exceed, übersteigen. to reap, ziehen.

70.

Shipper, Versender. Ton, Tonne, 2 Tonnen werden auf eine Schiffslast gerechnet. Owner, Eigenthümer.

71.

brown, braun.



72.

painful, traurig, schmerzlich. necessity, Nothwendigkeit. failure, Banferott. to break out, ausbrechen. to be concerned, interessirt seyn. to force, zwingen. under, unter. number, Anzahl. unluckily, unglücklicherweise. Dividend, Dividend. to ascertain, gewiß bestimmt werden. life, Leben. amends, Vergütung. in concert, zugleich, oder in Verbindung mit uns.

73.

to retire, sich zurückziehen. full power, Vollmacht. to transact, machen, besorgen. except, außer. to behave, sich betragen. continuance, Fortsetzung, im Deutschen durch: ferner.

74.

Application, Auskunft.

76.

circular letter, Birkular, Umlaufsschreiben. to — attention, davon Sie gefälligst Vermerkung machen wollen. to be about, beschäftigt seyn, mit etwas umgehen. to discharge, to unload, ausladen, löschen. to insure, versprechen. to invest, oder to lay out, anlegen. produce, Product. handsome, artig.

77.

inexpressible, unausdrückbar. decease, Tod, Ableben. died, von to die, sterben. aged, alt, in einem



einem Alter. to feel, fühlen. dear, theuer, werth.
 as — him, da Sie Ihn Ihrer besonderen Freundschaft gewürdigt hatten. to confer, übertragen, hier: die nämliche Freundschaft oder Gunst genießen lassen.
 heir, Erbe. benefit, für Rechnung, zum Nutzen.
 will, Wille. to appoint, autorisirt, aufgestellt. perpetuation, Fortsetzung. to preserve, bewahren, entfernen. affliction, Betrübniß. assurance, Versicherung.

78.

to own, besitzen. Barrel, Fäßchen. Rice, Reis.
 Plum, Pflaume. Whalebone, Walfischbarden. Brandy, Brandwein.

79.

Entry, Zollangabe. River, Fluß. poormoney, Armengeld. german church, deutsche Kirche. Tonnage, Tonnengehalt. cord, Strick. Tackling, Tauwerk. Drinkmoney, Trinkgeld. Artellsch — tschicks, russische Arbeiter.

80.

Soaptallow, Lichtertalg. pood, Pud, ein russisches Gewicht zu 40 lb. russisch. Pipe, Pipe, Hemp-oil, Hanföl. red leather, Justen, Juchten. bundle, Bund. clean hemp, Rheinhansf. Outshot, Ausschuss, hanf. half clean, Halbrheinhansf. candles, Lichter, Flax, Flachß. Linnen, Leinwand.

81.

to — profit, einen artigen Nutzen übrig lassen.



82.

witness, Zeuge.

84.

to freight, befrachten. called, genannt. bur-
then, haltend, hier durch: von. employment, Um-
wendung, besser Bestimmung.

85.

to encourage, aufmuntern. middling, mittlere
Qualität. fought, impf. von to seek, gesucht seyn.

86.

letter, Briefe ($1\frac{3}{4}$ löthige Tabacks-Säckchen).
Neat proceeds, Netto provenue.

87.

for want, wegen Mangel.

88.

to fulfil, erfüllen. a — remittance, eine größe-
re Remesse. fair, Markt. patience, Geduld.

89.

to — land, die Versendung davon zu Land so
sehr als möglich zu beschleunigen. to be much pres-
sed, sehr nöthig haben.

90.

made payable, domiciliated, domizilirt.



91.

inclosure, ein Wort, welches man vergeblich in Wörterbüchern sucht, und welches nur in der kaufmännischen Sprache gebraucht zu werden scheint, Einschluß. constant, beständig. eagerly, begierig.

92.

to be mistaken, sich irren. to imagine, sich einbilden. tenacious, hartnäckig. to put off time, Zeit gewinnen. customer, Kunde, Abnehmer. Metals, Callico, Kattun. damaged, beschädigt. warehouse, Lagermieth.

95.

to fettle finally, gänzlich abrechnen.

97.

Account Current, Conto Courant, laufende Rechnung. tenor, Inhalt. good, gültig. single, einfach.

98.

to know, kennen. to trouble, beschwerlich fallen.

99.

Set, Wechsel. freely, frey.

100.

adverse, widrig. to — harbour, in unseren Hafen einzulaufen. loss, Verlust. anchor, Anker. cable, Kabeltau. to repair, wieder herstellen. to prove, wei-



weisen, darthun. duplicate, zweytes Exemplar,
Copte. to endorse, indossiren.

101.

to propose, vorschlagen. speculation könnte auch
heißen, adventure, enterprize, undertaking, Unter-
nehmung. hop, Hopfen. on joint account, für
halbe, für gemeinschaftliche Rechnung. commodity,
auch merchandize, oder article, Waare, Artikel.
easily, leicht. to be a loosing matter, schlecht aus-
fallen, schlechte Rechnung geben. persuaded, auch
convinced, überzeugt, versichert. measure, auch ar-
rangement, auch öfters durch step, Maasregel, Ver-
fügung. in such a manner, durch: solche. to se-
cure, einen prompten Verkauf davon zu besorgen. a
dull sale, langwieriger Absatz. bought, von to buy,
auch to purchase, kaufen, einthun. concerned, in-
teressirt, hat Anthell. $\frac{1}{3}$, one third, ein Drittel.
thought, von to think, glauben, part, Anthell.

103.

to place to my Credit, gutschreiben. upwards,
über. particulars, das Nähere. at short sight,
auf kurze Sicht. to purpose, sich vorsezen, hier
durch: werden. the first cost, der Einkauf. not-
withstanding which, demohngeachtet. to accrue,
erwachsen, hier: ziehen.

104.

on appearance, auch durch: on presentation,
vorzeigen, vorkommen. to stand del Credere, auch
to



to be responsible, ober to warrant del Creder, del Credere stehen, gut stehen. afterwards, hernach. to discount, diskontiren. to comply with, was ich thun werde.

107.

delivered, abgeliefert. postage free, portofrey. mail, Post. to charge, berechnen.

108.

I — refer, Ich beziehe mich auf. to transmit, senden, überreichen. Account Current, auch durch statement, ober Extract of our account, Conto Courant, laufende Rechnung. I — find, Es freut mich sehr. attended, begleitet. happy, angenehm.

112.

as — respectability, als sehr solide Leute. owing — losses, wegen vieler gehabt beträchtlichen Verluste. to place full confidence, vollkommenes Vertrauen in jemanden setzen. lest, wenn nicht, daferne nicht. unable, unfähig. estate, Zustand, Lage der Sachen. full power, Vollmacht. as — convenient, wie Sie es für gut finden werden. law, Gesetz. to force, nöthigen. agreement, Vergleich. to subscribe, to consent, auch to sign, eingehen, annehmen. sacrifice, Aufopferung, Vergütung. to submit, überlassen. judgement, Urtheil, Einsicht. to neglect, vernachlässigen, unterlassen. to reap, ziehen, unfortunate, unglücklich.



114.

to promise, versprechen. to loose, verlieren.
intercourse, bey ihrem ersten Geschäft. smallest,
den geringsten. to make amends, eine Vergütung
machen. on the subject, deshalb. to attain the
purpose wanted, ihren Zweck erreichen.

115.

state, Lage. turn to account, gut ausfallen,
gute Rechnung geben. to keep up, sich halten. to
invest, anlegen.

118.

to defer, aufschieben. buyer, Käufer.

120.

rate, Preis. quoted, angesetzt. to venture,
wagen. adaequate, verhältnißmäßig, im Verhältniß.

126.

to introduce, einführen. bearer, Ueberbringer.
connexion, Bekanntschaft. to be instrumental, Ver-
anlassung geben. intercourse, Geschäftsverkehr. ci-
vility, Höflichkeit. stay, Aufenthalt. to acknow-
ledge, erkennen. to reciprocate, erwidern.

131.

Proforma Account, fingirte Rechnung.

133.

to domiciliate, oder to make payable, domicili-
ren.



ren. aversion, Widerwillen. to decline, ablehnen.
lest, wenn nicht, oder es würden denn.

135.

to put up, aufsetzen, hier anschaffen, einthun.
to become an introduction, Veranlassung geben.
Manufactory, Manufactur. bespoken, von to bespeak, besprechen. to make up, ausmachen. to be on the lookout, sich umsehen. to want, nöthig haben.

136.

behaviour, Betragen. scarce, selten.

138.

public auction, oder Sale, öffentliche Versteigerung. to dispose of, wegbringen, absetzen. to lower, erniedrigen. lucky, glücklich.

140.

to succeed, gelingen. returns, Retouren, Remessen.

142.

to rise, steigen. pursuant to, zufolge. to be of opinion, meynen, glauben.

144.

to ought, sollen. Certificate, Attest, Zeugniß. to take amiss, übel nehmen. pretension, Forderung. to discover, entdecken.

145.



145.

fault, Fehler. the fault rests with him, er ist daran schuld, er hat den Fehler begangen. room, Zwischenraum. to imbibe, sich hieinziehen, hinein-
gehen, einbringen. road, Weg. to inquire, sich unterrichten, nachfragen.

146.

Assignee, Curator. matter, Masse. integrity, Rechtsschaffenheit. meeting, Versammlung.

147.

mouth, Ausfluß, Mündung. to strand, stranden. to conduct, bringen. fortrefs, Festung. to pity, Mitleiden haben, bebauern. to submit to, sich unterwerfen. to reclaim, reclamiren.

149.

embassy, Gesandtschaft. Peking, Peking, Hauptstadt von China. the principal officers of state, die ersten oder höchsten Staatsbeamten. kept von to keep, halten. ignorance, Unwissenheit. commercial transaction, Handelsverhältniß. Canton, eine berühmte Handelsstadt in China, mit einem Seehafen, und etwa 75,000 Einw. Kanton ist der Mittelpunkt des ganzen indischen und europäischen Handels, und hat dahero mehrere europäische Factoreyen. Nicht weit davon liegt das den Portugiesen gehörige Macao, davon ich in meinem englischen Lesebuche für Kaufleute, in Theil eine kurze Nachricht gegeben habe.



be. proof, Beweis. to mention, melden — hier:
 anführen. shewed, von to shew, zeigen. of A.
 make, von Arnold. evident, erwiesen. In — this,
 um dieses zu verstehen. we are told, erzählt man;
 told von to tell, sagen, erzählen. to pay their court,
 um ihren Hof zu machen. of the customs, der Zölle,
 kind, Art. who is charged, welcher den Auftrag
 hat. a Grandee, ein Großer, Vornehmer. to part
 with, abreisen, abgehen — abgeben, inferior to
 their value, unter ihrem Werth. hence, dahero, da-
 durch. to execute, ausführen — hier: verfertigen.
 by — artists, von den berühmtesten Künstlern. mode
 of dealing, Art zu handeln, Handlungsweise. atten-
 ded, begleitet, verknüpft. to reimburse, reimbour-
 siren, hier: sich schadlos halten, oder sich wieder da-
 für bezahlt machen. fund, Fond, Kapital. arising,
 partic. von to arise, entstehen. established, errichtet.
 to provide for, für etwas sorgen — anschaffen. to
 impose, auflegen. motive, Beweggrund, Ursache.
 creation, Schöpfung, Erschaffung, hier durch: der-
 selben. to answer, antworten, hier: erfüllen. it —
 discontinued, sie sollte aufhören. admirably adapted,
 so sehr geeignet. perpetual, beständig. imposition,
 Auflage. to engross, an sich ziehen. corruption,
 Verderbtheit. to ascribe, zuschreiben, Schuld geben.
 failure, Fälliment, hier: Mislingen. is likely, hat
 den Anschein, oder wird wahrscheinlich. to engage,
 veranlassen, sich verbinden, hier: auf sich ziehen.
 extensive, ausgedehnt, ausgebreitet. channel of
 trade, Handlungs-Kanäle, oder Quellen. which —
 con-



contemplation, welche, wie man sagt, jetzt in Berathung oder Berathschlagung genommen seyn sollen. commercial treaty, Handlungstractat. British manufactures, Britische Manufacturwaaren. to defer, aufschieben, versparen, zurückhalten. principle, Grundsatz. intended application, beabsichtigte Anwendung, vorgesteckter Zweck. home, einheimisch, inländisch. felt von to feel, fühlen. severely, streng, hart — drückend. to encounter the checks, dem Unfall besser Stoß zu begegnen. change, Veränderung. depending, particip. von to depend, abhängen — welche größtentheils von denselben abhängt. from — war, weil sie schon einige Zeit vor dem Krieg in Verfall gerathen war. anxiously, ängstlich. to look for, nachsehen, sich umsehen — entgegen sehen. former, vorig. sound, Ton. loom, Weberstuhl. shed, Hütte, Schuppen. laudable, lobenswürdig. attempt, Versuch. to do credit, hier: Beifall finden. ingenious, sinnreich. inventor, Erfinder. than — India, als die den Indischen nachgemachten Shawls. dress, Kleidung. to decorate, zieren. shoulder, Schulter, wealthy, reich — Reich. by degrees, allmählig. to descend, herabsteigen — herunterkommen. crowd, das gemeine Volk. chambermaid, Kammerjungfer. gaudily, flimmernd, flitterhaft. caparisoned, Schabracke auflegen, hier: ausstaffiren, puzen. to compute, rechnen. the embroidering, das Sticken. prodigious, erstaunlich, ungeheuer. The — business, das Uhrmachergeschäft. is — recover, fängt an, sich von der Stockung

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ckung zu erholen, oder: von der Stockung zurückzu-
 kommen. to throw, ziehen, werfen — versetzen.
 the effects, die Wirkungen, in a less degree, in ei-
 nem geringeren Grade. for some years to come,
 noch einige Jahre. singular, besonders. ingenuity,
 die Erfindsamkeit. to equal, gleichen, gleichkommen.
 strings of violin, Violinsaiten. The great scarcity,
 die große Seltenheit. to substitute those &c., die-
 jenigen von unseren Fabriken an deren Stelle zu se-
 zen. upon trial, nach einem damit gemachten Ver-
 such. tolerable, erträglich. but will not stand, wol-
 len aber nicht halten workman, Arbeiter. em-
 ployed, gebraucht, dazu genommen worden sind.
 there — doubt, so kann man kaum zweifeln. right,
 recht. and — ascertained, und es bleibt nur noch
 auszumitteln übrig. defect, Mangel, Fehler. re-
 medied, abhelfen. by — material, durch eine ge-
 wisse Vorrichtung des Materials. woods, Hölzer.
 previous to the war, vor dem Kriege. from, von,
 hier: wegen. for improving, zur Verbesserung. to
 bring forward, befördern, treiben. accommodation,
 Bequemlichkeit. increasing, anwachsend. to suggest,
 beibringen. alteration, Veränderung. would —
 expence, welches mit weit weniger Unkosten verknüpft
 seyn würde. to accomplish, vollenden. dock, Do-
 cke, Werft. center, Mittelpunkt. center arch, mitt-
 lerer Bogen. span, Spanne, Länge. butment, die
 Salze, Ausdrückhalter. dry, trocken. shore, Ufer.
 to reduce, zurückführen, verringern, vermindern.
 declivity, Abhang. to carry, führen. descent, Ab-
 hang,



hang, Tiefe. to convert, verwandeln. elevation, Erhöhung, high way, Landstraße, Fuhrweg. fluctuation, Veränderung. redemption, Befreyung, Loskaufung. chief cause, Hauptursache. eventual, etwanig, fällig. divided, getheilt. gradually, stufenweise. annuities, Leibrenten.

150.

Early — month, gleich im Anfang des Monats. to remove, wegschaffen, aus dem Wege räumen. to petition, bitten, anhalten. navigable, schiffbar. across, queerüber — durch. to moor, anker, Anker werfen. chain, Kette. to appoint, anstellen. harbour, Hafen. Wet Docks, Docken, Bassins, Schiffe darinn aufzunehmen. discharge, ausladen. of — shipping, der Westindienfahrer. planter, Pflanze, oder Besitzer einer Plantage in West-Indien. distinct, verschieden. to carry into execution, in Ausführung bringen. conjunction, Vereinigung. improvement, Verbesserung. to conceive, dafür halten. spot, Platz, Stelle, Fleck. eligible, wählbar, vorzuziehen. found, von to find, finden. at a moderate expence, mit geringen Kosten. to concenter, concentriren, vereinigen. to accommodate, passen, einrichten, hier: mit Bequemlichkeit besorgen. to lead, führen, veranlassen. adoption, Annahme. to accede, hinzutreten, beitreten. conviction, Ueberzeugung. as — attempted, als der wachsenden Nothwendigkeit wegen, irgend etwas zur Erleichterung



rung zu versuchen. to state, angeben. to comprise,
 begreifen. attached, daran stoßend, — dazu gehö-
 rig. surrounded, umgeben. wall, Mauer. loaded,
 beladen. depot, Niederlage. light, leicht. close,
 eingeschlossene, zugemachte. to — containing, soll
 halten oder fassen können. to admit, zulassen. Pun-
 cheon, ein Rumfaß, das etwa 45 — 60 Viertel, oder
 90 bis 120 Gallons hält. hhds, d. i. Hogsheads,
 Orhoste. For defraying, zur Bestreitung. with a
 view, in der Absicht. to apprehend, befürchten. re-
 moval, Entfernung. to incumber, beschweren. to
 defeat, niederschlagen. unless, wenn nicht. legisla-
 ture, Gesetzgebung, das gesetzgebende Korps. to
 render it obligatory, verbindlich machen. to trade,
 Handel treiben. to confine, sich beschränken. to
 set apart, besonders bestimmen. tonage rate, Aufsla-
 ge auf den Tonnengehalt der Schiffe to affect, be-
 treffen, Einfluß haben. discontinuance, Unterbre-
 chung, Aufhören — Zurückziehung. to get up, stei-
 gen. the average price, der Durchschnittspreis. to
 embrace, umfassen, in sich begreifen. 30 years back,
 vor 30 Jahren. co-operate, mitwirken. spur,
 Trieb, Eifer. unshackled, entfesselt. on — war,
 beym Ausbruch des amerikanischen Krieges. to de-
 cline, in Abnahme kommen, abnehmen, in Verfall
 gerathen. to revive, lebhaft werden, neues Leben
 gewinnen. at — peace, beym allgemeinen Friedens-
 schluß. vigor, oder vigour, die Stärke, Lebhaftig-
 keit. to entail, einschneiden, eingreifen. hardships,
 wird drückend. to stop, unterbrechen, hemmen.
 par-



partially, zum Theil. too justly, nur zu wahr, ganz mit Recht. to accuse, beschuldigen. want of faith, Mangel an Treue, Treulosigkeit — Wortbrüchigkeit impediment, Hinderniß. in some measure, einigermaßen. to compensate, ausgleichen, gleich machen. and — attention, und ziehet auf sich die Aufmerksamkeit —. laces, Spitzen. wide, breit. narrow, enge — schmal. cloak, Mantel. veil, Schleier. worn, von to wear, tragen. abroad, auswärts, im Auslande. frame, Stuhl. employment, Beschäftigung. to clip, beschneiden, scheeren. sheep, Schaaf. to grow, wachsen, werden. the growing, der Anbau, Kultur. to raise, befördern. the raising, Vorrichtung. seller, Verkäufer. returns, die Retouren. to estimate, schätzen. brisk, lebhaft. to exceed, übertreffen. and — past, und man kann vielleicht sagen, daß sie in einem blühenderen Zustande ist, als vor mehreren Jahren. growth, Wuchs. liable, unterworfen. instance, Fall, Beispiel. bore, von to bear, tragen — erhalten, haben. extravagant, unmäßig, ungeheuer. to decrease in value, an Werth verlieren, herunterkommen — fallen. and — present, und wird es vermuthlich für jetzt noch bleiben. there — article, es ist kein Anschein, daß die Preise dieser Waare steigen werden. Thrown silk, Organfinseide. Bergam, Bergamo. detention, Abhalten, Zurückhalten. diminution, Verminderung, Verringerung. mere conjectures, bloße Vermuthungen. as supplied, daß unser Platz immer gut damit versehen war. up to, bis zur.



inconvenience, Unbequemlichkeit. to carry on, betreiben. previous — Drawback, ehe der Rückzoll davon abgenommen wurde (aufhörte). from — season, wegen der fortschreitenden Jahreszeit. to occur, begegnen, vorkommen, sich ereignen. of late, zuletzt, continue very high, bleiben hoch im Preis. pressure, Druck, twilled, gewoben. knotted, gestrickt. worsted, wollen. There — improvements, sie ist indessen nach Verbesserungen. to damp, dämpfen, schwächen — niederschlagen. imposts, Auflagen. to turn, wenden, drehen, kehren — bringen. stocking frame, Strumpfwirkerstuhl, oder Maschiene. extent, Ausdehnung, incorrect, unrichtig. concerned, interessiert, Antheil habend. by way, über. of the sailing of which from —, von deren Abfahrt von. St. Helena, St. Helena, eine brittische Insel im atlantischen Meere, von etwa 24,000 Einw., deren Hauptort Fort James ist, der Hauptlandungsplatz der ostindischen Seefahrer, und Hauptniederlage für ostindische Waaren. to tend, abzuwecken. injury, Schaden, Nachtheil. to terminate, sich endigen, zu Ende gehen, ein Ende nehmen. to cause, verursachen. a trifling advance, eine kleine Erhöhung. towards, gegen. except — greens, ausgenommen ordinaire grüne Sorten. of much consequence, von sonderlicher Bedeutung. continent, festes Land. moist sugar, Puderzucker. ground sugar, Bastern. sun raisins, an der Sonne getrocknete Rosinen, Zibeben. Currants,



rants, Weinbeere. spizes, Spekeren, Gewürz-
waaren. which — market, welches seinen Grund
in den von den genommenen Inseln nunmehr zu
Markt gebrachten Produkten oder Waaren haben soll.

152.

cargo, Ladung. Bengal, Bengalen, eine brit-
tische, oder vielmehr der brittisch-ostindischen Han-
delskompagnie gehörige, sehr gesegnete, Provinz, mit
Theilen von Bahar, Orixa, und dem Lande Tigra,
deren Flächenraum 7000 teutsche Quadratm. betragen
soll. Kalkutta, an einem Arm des Ganges, Haupt-
stadt dieser Provinz und aller brittischen Besitzungen
in Ost-Indien, nächst Kanton die wichtigste Han-
delsstadt im Morgenlande, Sitz des General-Gou-
verneurs, mit 600,000 Einw. und Fort, Fort Wil-
liam genannt. Man schätzt den gesammten Seehana-
del dieser Stadt jährlich auf 4 Mill. Pfund Sterling.
3 Banken, 5 Affekuranz-Kompagnien erleichtern den
Verkehr der sehr zahlreichen Handelsleute von allen
Nationen und der vielen Manufakturisten und Fabri-
kanten sehr. Der Schiffbau ist sehr beträchtlich *).
Bencoolen, Benfulen, ein schmaler langer Landstrich
auf der Westküste der Insel Sumatra, der brittisch-
c 4 ost

*) Anmerkung. Der Verfasser zeigt hiemit den Les-
ern seiner Schriften vorläufig an, daß er an einer
Handels-erdbeschreibung arbeitet, die in etwa 4 Hefen
sobald als möglich erscheinen soll.



ostindischen Komp. gehörig. Dieser Antheil macht die 4te englisch-ostindische Präsidentschaft aus, und bestehet aus einem Gouverneur und 6 Råthen, welche ihren Sitz im Fort Marlborough haben. whaler, Wallfischfänger. the Cape of good Hope, das Vorgebirge der guten Hoffnung an der äußersten Südspitze von Afrika, ein den Holländern gehöriger District von 60,000 Einw. Die Kapstadt ist der Hauptort und Sitz eines batavischen Gouverneurs, mit 1200 Häusern und etwa 10,000 Einw. Der berühmte Constanca - Wein kommt von daher. piece goods, Stückgüter. Callico, Kattun. to prohibit, verbieten. bundle, Bund, Bündel. Lack Lake, Gummi-Lack. Saltpetre, Salpeter. Ginger, Ingwer. Tumerik, Piment. mother of pearl shells, Perlemutter. interruption, Unterbrechung. kept back, zurückgehalten. heavy, schwer — tråge, stille, schlecht. waste, schlecht. to reserve, sich vorbehalten. it is supposed, wie man vermuthet. curious, neugierig, hier: sauber. it — fetch, den man dafür zu erhalten hoffte. monthly magazine, das monatliche Magazin, eine sehr nützliche englische Monatsschrift, welche in London herauskommt, und wo die erwähnte Nachricht stehet. more extensive, weitläuftiger. valuable, schätzbar. crude, ungelåutert, roh. pig iron, Roheisen. charcoal, Holzfohlen. to carbonate, auf Rohlen braten. coak, Steinkohle. to melt, schmelzen. malleable, håmmerbar, dehnbar. to be drawn into wire, um Drath daraus zu ziehen — zu Drath. bar iron, Stangeneisen. strongly, überzeugend. depre.



preciation, Verminderung, Verringerung. all along, die ganze Zeit über. to preserve, erhalten. analogy, Gleichheit. to astonish, erstaunen. cwt., d. l. Quintal. Hundred weight, Zentner. ton, Tonne, von 2000 lb. to cast, werfen, — gießen. chiefly, vorzüglich, hauptsächlich. may be averaged, mag geschätzt werden. ratio, Verhältniß. subsequent labour, durch die daran gewandte Arbeit.

153.

discovery, Entdeckung. supposed, vermuthet. illicit, unerlaubt, verboten. Batavia, Batavia, die Hauptstadt aller ostindischen Besitzungen der holländisch-ostindischen Kompagnie, die Residenz des Oberstatthalters, der Sitz der holländischen Regierung, die Hauptniederlage der Waaren und der Mittelpunkt der ganzen ostindischen Handlung, und überhaupt die vornehmste und wichtigste Stadt nicht nur auf Java, sondern von allen Inseln Ostindiens. Sie liegt auf der nördlichen Küste der Insel Java in einer niedrigen Ebene, im Hintergrunde einer tiefen, durch verschiedene Insel gedeckten, etwa 6 Meilen langen und 2 Meilen breiten Bay. Der Hafen kann mehr als 1000 Schiffe fassen, ist sicher und durch eine Festung am Eingange beschützt. Man schätzt die Anzahl der Häuser auf 5300, und die der Einwohner auf 150 — 160,000. Der Handel ist von außerordentlicher Wichtigkeit. Manilla, Manilla, oder Luzon, die größte von den philippinischen, auch



von dieser Insel die Manillen oder manillischen
 Inseln genannt, mit der Hauptstadt gleichen Namens,
 dem Könige von Spanien gehörig, mit dem Hafen
 Cavite oder Caviti. Die Stadt hat 13,000 Einw.
 und ihre Exporte bestehen in Tauwerk, Thee, Lein-
 wand, indische Rohre, Indigo, Reis, Orleans oder
 Roncou. Die Insel liefert überdieß etwas Gold, Ei-
 sen, Zimmerholz, Baumwolle, Zucker, Wachs und
 vorzüglichen Taback. to engage attention, Aufmerk-
 samkeit auf sich ziehen. light, Licht. to view, an-
 sehen, betrachten. investigation, Erforschung, Nach-
 spähung. implicated, verwickelt. to decline, Un-
 stand nehmen. entering — particulars, uns näher
 darüber zu erklären. to move, bewegen. moved
 for, welche vorgelegt worden sind. impartial, un-
 partheyisch. owing by — company, welche die
 Kompagnie schuldig ist. afloat, schwimmend, flott —
 welche sie ausstehen hat. is about to take place,
 wird nächstens Statt finden. Herring fishery, Hä-
 ringsfischeren. In dem 2ten Theil meines engli-
 schen Lesebuches für Kaufleute, welches näch-
 ste Ostern bey dem Hrn. Verleger dieser Briefe er-
 scheint, findet man einen gewiß interessanten Aufsatz
 darüber, darauf ich meine Leser verwiesen haben will.
 Newfoundland (neu gefundenes Land), Neu-
 fundland, eine große Insel, vor der Mündung
 des St. Lorenz. Flusses, an deren Küsten die stärkste
 Fischeren ist. Die Engländer und freyen Amerikaner
 besitzen mehrere Länderen auf dieser Insel. Der
 Stockfischfang ist bey weitem der wichtigste. Die
 Eng.



Engländer sollen 20,000 Mann damit beschäftigen, und jährlich an 650,000 Zentner, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Rthlr. an Werth, fangen. Placentia und St. John sind Hauptplätze mit sicheren und geräumigen Häfen. interference, Einmischung — Ueberlegung. unprecedented, beispiellos. coinage, Ausmünzung, Ausprägen. copper — sheathing, mit Kupfer ausschlagen oder beschlagen. for — time, auf eine bestimmte Zeit. copper — ore, Kupfererz. expedient, schicklich, beförderlich, dienlich. military accoutrement, Kleidungsstücke für Soldaten. advance muß heißen advance, steigern, in die Höhe bringen. Red Morocco skins, rothe Saffianfelle. kid, Bock, Bockleder. skivers, Felle für Buchbinder. hides, Häute. light, leicht (nicht schwer von Gewicht). pelt, Fell. filature, abgehaspelte Seide. aware of — fleet, von der täglichen Ankunft der Flotte gewiß. to avoid, vermeiden — Anstand nehmen. destitute, entblößt, bloß. basket, Korb. refined, muß heißen refined. deferred loan, aufgeschobene Anleihe.

154.

collection, Sammlung. magnitude, Größe, Umfang. to set on foot, ins Werk setzen — unternehmen. to convey, senden, fortschaffen. of powers at war, der im Krieg begriffenen Mächte. through the medium, mittelst. nach amount gehört ein Komma. while, solange. navy, Seemacht. superiority, Uebermacht. store, Vorrath. to rest on — liegen auf,



auf, lehnem auf — betrieben. agency, Wirkung,
 Treiben — Vermittelung. capitat, muß heißen: ca-
 pital. to concert, abreden. management, Unter-
 handlung, Betreibung. thither, dahin. to put into,
 einlaufen. condemnation, Verdammung, Confisca-
 tion. stopped, angehalten. Attorney, Bevollmächtig-
 ter. Solicitor general, General-Procurator. substance,
 das Resultat. ground, Grund, Ursache. lawful pri-
 ze, gesetzliche Priße. they — saying, sie hielten
 sich nicht für befugt, zu sagen —. precise, bestimmt.
 for — proceeding, zu einem gesetzlichen Verfah-
 ren. to tend, abzielen. to raise, erwecken. sus-
 picion, Verdacht. charges, Beschuldigungen. to
 make out, hier: herausziehen — vorbringen. in
 evidence, erwiesenermaßen. seamen, Seeleute. clan-
 destine, heimlich, verfohlen. filed, eintragen. stage,
 Schauplatz, Stufe — Lage. to affect, berühren,
 anfassen. parliamentary, muß heißen: parliamentary.
 to devise, besser device, ersinnen, ausfindig machen,
 erdenken. allurement, Anreiz. evasion, Entwischung,
 Ausflucht. practice, Uebung, hier: Kunstgriff, Kniff.
 suddenly, plötzlich. course, Lauf — Geleise. in
 point, in Betreff, wegen. judicious, vernünftig,
 erfahren, scharfsinnig. regulation, Einrichtung. at-
 tainment Erreichung. to derive, verbreiten. stri-
 king, auffallend, merklich. versality, Veränderlichkeit.
 mean, gering, klein. tonnage, Tonnengehalt. cus-
 toms, Zölle — Zolleinfünfte. unquestionably, un-
 streitig. intercourse, Verkehr. on — scale, in ei-
 nem großen Umfange. to rival, wetteifern. to get
 be.



beforehand, zuvorthun. carriers, Frachtfahrer. in
 — state, fabrizirt, verarbeitet. pottery, Töpfermaa-
 ren. the internal communication, die innere Ver-
 bindung. to deem, schätzen. emporium, Niederlage
 — Stapelplatz. county, Grafschaft. the majo-
 rity, der größte Theil. are extensively connected,
 sind in weitläufiger Verbindung. to bind, binden,
 verpflichten. unfavourable, ungünstig. to check,
 hier: stören. commercial spirited, hier: speculativ.
 to impress, eindrücken, hier: ausgeführt mit der ge-
 hörigen Vorsicht. inwards, einkommend, eingehend.
 outwards, ausgehend. coastwise, vermuthlich durch:
 durch den Küstenhandel. may — presumption, führt
 zu der Vermuthung, läßt vermuthen. to encourage,
 aufmuntern. in — state, in einem traurigeren Zu-
 stande. arms, Waffen. to bear a proportion, in
 Verhältniß stehen. that — trade, daß der beynahe
 gänzliche Verlust des ausländischen Handels; nach
 high ist price ausgelassen. obliged, genöthiget. lo-
 aves, plur. von loaf, Hut, oder Brod (Zucker).
 faces, vermuthlich große Stücke (Zucker). tip,
 Spitze.

155.

implicated, verwickelt. banking house, Ban-
 quier oder Wechselhaus. of — respectability, von
 dem größten Ansehen. a — circulation, ein Gerücht
 lief herum. partner, Theilhaber, Associé. to abscond,
 verschwinden. reward, Belohnung. apprehension,
 Fest-



Festhaltung, Arretirung. a militia regiment, ein Regiment Milizen. quartered, welches in Garnison liegt, garnisonirend. who had accounts, welche in Rechnung standen. to allude to, anführen, anzeigen, erwähnen. to — demands, die unerwarteten Forderungen befriedigen zu können. to make ample provision for the same, sich mit dem nämlichen stark zu versehen, oder große Summen davon anzuschaffen. resource, Hilfsquelle. to prove fatal, traurig ausfallen. to propagate, verbreiten. slight, verächtlich. to render, machen. to draw up, aufstellen — entwerfen. unanimously, einmüthig. acquitted, losgesprochen. imputation, Zuschreibung, Beymessung — Schuld. pending, anhängig. compulsory, zwingend. clause, Klausel, Bedingung. meets — objection, findet vielen Widerspruch. ar muß heißen are, occurrence, Verfall. Greenlandman, Grönlandsfahrer. a full ship, ganz beladen. quickness, Schnelligkeit. but — weather, da aber stürmisches Wetter einfiel. to — repairs, zurück zu fahren, um ausgebessert zu werden. struck, imperf., von to strike, schlagen, treffen, stoßen — fangen. backwardness of the season, widrige (widerspenstige) Jahreszeit. Lively, Name eines also genannten Schiffes. Scoot, Name des Kapitäns des Schiffes. butt, ein Faß von einem bestimmten Gehalte, etwa 15 bis 20 Str., oder 126 Gallons, oder 63 Viertel (Veltes). depressed, niedergedrückt. to direct, richten, wenden. discouraging, niederschlagend. tool, Handwerkszeug. rigid, streng. strictly, genau. to smuggle,



smuggle, einschwärzen, als Contrebande einbringen.
insignificant, unbedeutend. decline, Verfall. but-
tons, Knöpfe. he used to do, wie er zu thun pfleg-
te — wie ehemals. and — states, und die meisten
Staaten. ravages of war, Verheerungen des Kriegs.
to spare, sparen. superfluity, Ueberflüssigkeit, —
überflüssige Sachen. to underfell, wohlfeiler verfan-
fen. is at a stand, ist im Stocken. by — them,
welchem zufolge auf deren Einfuhr die Todesstrafe
steht, oder gesetzt ist. to consume, verbrauchen.
shut, verschlossen. for — past, seit einiger Zeit. to
venture, wagen. to put them in hand, selbige in
Arbeit zu geben. renewal, Erneuerung. confidently,
zuversichtlich. from von — hier: nach. to threa-
ten, bedrohen. removed, abgewendet, entfernt. to
revive again, wieder aufleben. generally speaking,
allgemein gesprochen — im Ganzen genommen. ag-
gravation, Erschwerung, Verstärkung. distress,
Elend — traurigen Lage.

156.

to furnish full employment, volle Beschäftigung
geben. to labour, arbeiten. positive, gewiß, adae-
quate, verhältnißmäßig. to lay in, anschaffen, ein-
thun. to circumscribe the profit, den Gewinn ein-
schränken, schmälern. to lay, legen. foundation,
Grund. Clyde, Fluß in Schottland, dabey ein schö-
ner Kanal. fast, geschwind. Leeward Island,
Insel im Winde, darunter verstehen die Engländer



der die Insel Barbados. Die Franzosen und Spanier rechnen aber dazu: die Inseln längst der Küste von Terra Firma, von Westen nach Osten, nebst den 4 großen Antillen, und nennen die Cariben oder Caribischen Inseln unter dem Winde. Die großen Antillen 1) Cuba, gehört den Spaniern, mit der Hauptstadt Havannah. Ausfuhr: Taback, Wachs, Baumwolle und Zucker. 2) Jamaica, die wichtigste brittische Insel in Westindien. Hauptort: Kingston, mit 15,000 Einw. und 2000 Häusern. Ausfuhr: Kaffee, Baumwolle, Kakao, Indigo, Taback, Ingwer, Piment, Pomeranzen, Zitronen, Ananas, Brodfrüchte, Cassaparrille, Samarinden, Kassia, Mahagonnyholz, den besten Rum von ausserordentlicher Stärke, der an Geist 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ besser ist, als der Neuengländische und Dänisch-Westindische. 3) Hispaniola oder St. Domingo gehörte sonst den Spaniern und Franzosen, dann letztern allein, und macht jetzt eine freye Negerrepublik. Hauptorte: Port republicain, oder Port au Prince; Leogane; St. Niclas; Cayes; Cap François; St. Domingo; St. Jago. Ausfuhr: Zucker, Baumwolle, Indigo, Kakao, Kaffee, Quajakharz, seine Hölzer, Jalappa, Ingwer, Taback, Wachs, Honig, Häute, Schildkrötenschalen, Eisen, Magnet, Kupfer, Quecksilber, Ambra, Marmor, Alabaster. 4) Puerto Ricco, oder Porto ricco, auch St. Juan de Porto Ricco, den Spaniern gehörig. Hauptstadt: St. Juan de Puerto Ricco. Ausfuhr: Zucker, Kaffee, Ing.



Jugwer, Reis, Mais, Taback, Baumwolle, Mastix, Roncou oder Orlean, Häute, Goldsand. Kleine Antillen, A) die Karaißen: die Jungfern-Inseln, a) St. Thomas und St. Croix, und St. Jean dänisch; b) Anegade, Tortola und Virgin Gorde, oder Spanish Town sind englisch. 2) St. Eustaz, oder Eustach und Saba holländisch. 3) St. Martin, Holland und Frankreich gehörig. 4) Anguilla, oder Schlangensinsel und Barbada, britisch. 5) St. Barthelemi, schwedisch. 6) St. Christoph oder St. Kitts, englisch. 7) Antigua, englisch. 8) Guadeloupe oder Garde-loupe. 9) Desirade, Marie galante und Les Saintes, französisch. 10) Domingo oder Dominique. 11) Martinique und 12) St. Lucie oder St. Alusia, beyde französisch. 13) St. Vincent, englisch. 14) Barbados, englisch. 15) Grenada und die Grenadillen, oder Grenadinen, englisch. 16) Tabago, franz. 17) Trinidad, englisch. 18) Kurassao, holländisch. B) Die Bahama Inseln, englisch. Eine umständliche Beschreibung der brittischen Besitzungen in Westindien und der Insel Barthelemi findet man in meinem Englischen Lesebuch für Kaufleute, mit deutschen Anmerkungen. 4 Theile, davon der erste gleich nach Michaelis, der 2te zu Neujahr und der 3te und 4te zu Ostern erscheinen werden. more — half, um die Hälfte zahlreicher. fifty muß heißen fifty. so — of, über welche man sich solange beschwert hat. disposition, Neigung — Begierde.



but — thinking, wir können nicht umhin, zu glauben, oder: wir mögten indessen doch glauben. contro-
 versy, Widerspruch. kintledge, inneres Holzwerk. com-
 parative, vergleichend. master attendant, Oberauf-
 seher. of a ship contracted for, eines auf Contract
 erbauten Schiffes. hull, Rumpf — Körper. Gun-
 powder, Schießpulver. Cordage, Tauwerk. Masts,
 Masten; — nach masts gehört ein Komma. oars,
 Ruder. Dry Provisions, trockene Lebensmittel — Le-
 bensmittel, Victualien. wet, flüssig — naß. wet
 provisions, Getränke. Liquor, Brantwein. Sails,
 Segelwerk, — Besegelung. paild muß heißen paid.
 builder, Baumeister (Schiff) to launch, in See ge-
 hen, — stechen. at present building, welche für die
 ostindische Kompagnie gebaut werden. undergone,
 von to undergo, erleiden, ausstehen. to restrain,
 unterdrücken, einschränken. being apprehensive, da
 sie befürchten, oder aus Furcht, es mögte. to de-
 feat, niederschlagen, vereiteln fair, schön, artig,
 rein — richtig. support, Unterstützung. to meet
 competitors, mit Mitwerbern wetteifern zu können.
 to answer the end, dem Endzweck entsprechen. to
 reassume, wieder vornehmen. wrought, von to
 work, arbeiten — verarbeiten. brass, Messing.
 bulk, das Ganze. by the bulk, im Ganzen, über-
 haupt, vulgo durch die Bank. buckles, Schnallen.
 thimbles, Fingerhüte. brass locks, messingene Schließ-
 ser. brass door furniture, messingene Thürbeschläge.
 Leige, Lüttich. recent, frisch, neu. full a shilling,
 einen ganzen Schilling. dyeing, muß heißen dying,
 von



von to dye, sterben — hier: färben. charged, angelegt, angerechnet, notirt. dark, dunkel. bright, helle. hard, schwer — grob.

156.

pursuit, Verfolgung — Untersuchung, Nachforschen. knowledge, Kenntniß. to collect, sammeln, erwerben. to derive, ziehen. superior, vorzüglich — groß, außerordentlich, besonders. unbiased, unbefangen, uninteressirt. Duke, Herzog, travels, Reisen. fur trade, Pelzhandel. than — believed, als man gemeiniglich glaubt. carried on, muß stehen: carried on. surrender, Uebergabe. settlements, Niederlassungen. frontiers, Gränzen. to prevent, zuvorkommen, vorbeugen. The — Mississippi, die freye Schifffahrt auf dem Mississippi. Einer der größten Ströme in Nordamerika, auch St. Louis genannt, welcher die von Frankreich an die vereinten Staaten von Nordamerika abgetretene Provinz Louisiana von Norden nach Süden durchströmt. An seiner Mündung auf einer Insel liegt die Hauptstadt dieser Provinz: Neu-Orleans. secured, gesichert. treaty, Traktat. to favour, begünstigen. participation, Theilnahme, Antheil. to transmit, übersenden, hinschaffen. to choose, wählen, auswählen — für gut finden. while, während, wenn. Montreal, Festung im brittischen Kanada, auf einer Insel des St. Lorenzflusses, treibt starken Pelzhandel. traffic, Handel. gun, Flinte. balls, Kugel. d 2 blan-



blanket, Bettdecke. small coral collars, kleine korallene Halsbänder. worn, von to wear, tragen. which — re-established, davon wahrscheinlich der Grund der ist, daß das Vertrauen einigermaßen wieder hergestellt ist. nearest, am nächsten, oder: welche am nächsten liegen. feat, Eig. enforcement, Gewalt, Zwang. to issue, ergehen lassen. seizable, konfisziert, oder es konfisziren. ship, Laden. Stoppage, Aufhalten. are — preparing, schicken sich eifrig an. to embark, einschiffen — verfolgen, fortsetzen. cleared, befreiet, gereinigt. to alleviate, erleichtern, verringern. to express, äußern. disapprobation, Misbilligung they — opinion, daß sie in ihrer Meynung ganz verschieden sind. to destroy, zerstören, unterdrücken. there by muß thereby, dadurch, heißen. to lessen, vermindern. to raise, gewinnen. to throw, imp. threw, perf. thrown, ziehen — bringen. pretty certain, so ziemlich gewiß. prejudicial, nachtheilig. to advance, steigen, zunehmen. to augment, vermehren, vergrößern. nearly, hier: ohngefähr. ascendancy, Oberhand. inaritime muß heißen: maritime towns, Seestädte. Greenland, Grönland, eine dänische Besitzung, welche gewissermaßen den Uebergang von Europa nach Amerika macht. An den Küsten von Westgrönland sind einige Handlungs-Comptoire und Missionsplätze. Produkte sind: Wallfische, Rabliau, Lachse, Roggen, Seehunde, Seefühe, Rennthiere, Häute, Eisbären, weiße Bären, graue, weiße und blaue Füchse, Hasen, Biber, Rindvieh, Schaaf, kleine Hirsche, verschiedene Land-



Land- und Seevögel, verschiedene Kräuter und Ruchengewächse. Siehe über Grönland: Thaarups Statistik und den vortreflichen Almanach der Reisen von Zimmermann. in neutral, in neutralen Schiffen.

158.

flow, Zusammenfluß. their concerns, ihre Geschäfte, ihren Verkehr. to carry to far, zu weit treiben. shock, Stoß. obvious, begreiflich. staple, Stapel, Marktplatz. commotion, Bewegung, Aufstand. to spill, vergießen, spilt oder spilled. enormity, Grauel. to commit, begehen. habit, Gewohnheit. to deterr, abhalten. idleness, Müßiggang, exhausted, erschöpft. to subside, aufhören. scarcity, Mangel. apparently, augenscheinlich, offenbar. to the — industry, zur Fortsetzung ihres Gewerbes. to answer, antworten, hier: befriedigen. web, Gewebe. level, Gleichheit. dearness, Theurung. now about to be held, welche jetzt gehalten werden. tenure, Besizart, Inhalt. vicinity, Nähe. troubles, Unruhen. shop-keppers — muß heißen: shop-keepers, Krämer. It was apprehended, Man befürchtete. introduction, Einführung. practice, Kunstgriff. nefarious, schändlich. counterfeit money, falsches Geld. marking part. von to mark, zeichnen, bezeichnen — für etwas ausgeben. gilt, vergoldet. no gilt whatever, gar keine Vergoldung. progress, Fortgang. dimension, Vermessung — Maas. treble, dreyfach. fine, Strafe. gross, Groß,



ober 12 Duzt. to vend, verkaufen. informer, An-
 geber, upon conviction, wenn er überwiesen werden
 kann. assiduity, Sorgfalt. offence, Beleidigung —
 Verbrechen. stain, Flecken, Makel, Schande. to
 do away, wegschaffen, entfernen. It — regretted,
 Es ist zu bedauern. is worded so loosely, ist so
 leicht eingekleidet — hier: ist so unbestimmt abge-
 faßt. as — manufacturer, daß sie schwerlich, kaum
 von den Manufakturisten wird verstanden werden
 können. understood, von to understand, verstehen.
 ruinous, verderblich. disgraceful, schänblich, un-
 glücklich — nachtheilig. lamented, bedauert. em-
 ployer, Braucher, Benutzer — Vorgesetzter. velvet,
 Manchester, baumwollener Sammt. slower, lang-
 samer. to occasion employ, Beschäftigung geben.

159.

to surmount, übersteigen. more cautious, vor-
 sichtiger. adventurous, wagend, — unternehmend.
 unlimited, unbegränzt, gränzenlos. for doubt, man
 hat alle Ursache zu glauben. to originate, seinen Ur-
 sprung haben, herkommen. eagerness, Begierde.
 to — Hamburgh, nach oder mit Hamburg Geschäfte
 zu machen. to inquire into, auch after, sich erkun-
 digen. stability, Solibité. glutted, gefüllt — über-
 führt. (furchargé) to preclude, abschneiden, hem-
 men. far — over, (obgleich es) bey weitem noch
 nicht damit vorüber ist. to inflict upon, auflegen.
 involved, verwickelt. contention, Streit. from —
 goods,



goods, weil sie die Preise ihrer Waaren nicht verändert haben. to get lower, fallen, niedriger gehen. duty free, zollfrey. consolation, Trost. deprived, beraubt. by, durch. to vanish, verschwinden. blasted, versengt — hier: vereitelt. to shrink, einschrumpfen — zurückgehen — aufhören. reverse, der Wechsel. Hosiery, Strumpfmanufactur. superior skill, vorzügliche Kenntniß. is — state, kommt immer mehr in die Höhe. are declining, sind in Abnahme. untanned, ungegerbt, unbereitet. bark, Eichenrinde. tanner, Gerber. which — market, aus welchem Grunde es (das Leder) allgemein auf englischen Märkten unverkäuflich ist, oder nicht geschätzt wird. — is probably owing, kann man wahrscheinlich Schuld geben, oder zuschreiben. rag, Lumpen. Bombay, Bombay, Gebiet und Stadt auf der Küste Kunkan oder Konkan, im Umfange der West-Mahratten Staaten, in Ostindien. Die auf einer Insel liegende Stadt ist groß und hat eine Festung mit einer starken Zitadelle, einen guten sichern Hafen und Schiffswerfte. Bombay ist eine Hauptniederlage von arabischen, persischen und ostindischen Waaren, und treibt beträchtlichen Handel nach Arabien, Persien und nach verschiedenen ostindischen Handelsplätzen. Es giebt hier auch Seesalzfabriken. Sie ist der Sitz einer Präsidentschaft. Erzeugnisse sind: Sandelholz, indianischer Safran, Ingwer, unächter Zimmt, Pfeffer, Kardamom, Baumwolle. alboat muß heißen a float. Downs, Dünen, Namen einer Meeresgegend, an den Küsten von England, an
d 4 der



östlichen Küste von Kent, zwischen South- (Süd) und North- (Nord) Foreland. Vor denselben liegen die Sandbänke Goodwins, welche die Gewalt der Wellen so brechen, daß die Schiffe zwischen denselben und dem festen Lande sicher anfern können. Hier pflegen sich Englands Flotten zu versammeln. Auch giebt man diesen Namen den Seeküsten der englischen Landschaften Kent und Sussex, besonders in den Gegenden von Dover und Sandwich, oder noch eigentlicher von Dover bis Norfolk; auch die flandrische Küste von Dünkirchen bis Neuport führt diesen Namen.

160.

share, Theil, Antheil. avidity, Begierde. capture, Fang, Raub, Beute — Wegnahme. sugar-island, Zucker-Insel. magnificent, prächtig. river, Fluß. to flow, fließen. this muß heißen: these. bank, Bank, Sandbank, — Ufer. Missuri, Fluß in Louisiana, der von Westen nach Osten fließt und sich in den Mississippi ergießt. Wer sich von Louisiana genauere Kenntniß verschaffen will, lese: Schilderung von Louisiana, von L. F. Ehrmann. Mit 1 K. Weimar, 1804. Oho muß heißen: Ohio, ein Fluß ebendasselbst, welcher von Osten nach Westen fließt, und in den Mississippi fällt. lake, See. tribe, Stamm. Scheffield muß heißen: Sheffield, Stadt in Yorkshre, in England, mit 46,000 Einwohnern, hat Seidenmühlen, und liefert viel Eisen, Stahl



Stahl und plattirte Waaren, wie Birmingham und
 Soho. infringement, Eingriff. exclusive, ausschließ-
 lich. conclusion, Schluß. slack, schlaff, träge,
 faul, locker — stille. kept up, aufrecht erhalten.
 ar, muß heißen: are. decline, muß heißen: decline.
 prime Cost, erst kostender Preis — Einkaufspreis.
 to slacken, lau werden, stille, langsam gehen. frin-
 ges, Franzen, Borten. Sarsnets, oder Sarsenet,
 Taffet. ate muß heißen: are. pelice, Pelz, Pelzrock.
 gown, langer Stiel, langes Kleid. Persians, eine
 Art seidener Zeuge. lining, Futter. overstocked,
 überführt. from the general ivear, weil allgemein
 getragen werden. fat, dunsig — ohne Leben —
 stille. pecuniary difficulty, Geldverlegenheit. in-
 jured, nachtheilig gewesen, geschadet.

161.

realized, verwirklicht, in Ausübung gebracht.
 to hold out, vorhalten — anbieten. Geneva, Ge-
 nievre, Kornbrantwein. starch, Stärke. madder,
 Krapp, Färberröthe. there — arrivals, verschiedene
 Schiffe sind angekommen. so — return, weit ent-
 fernt von der Besorglichkeit, Retourladungen dafür
 zu machen. requisite licence, die erforderliche Er-
 laubniß. symptom, Kennzeichen. of almost every
 description, aller Art. continue pretty steady in
 price, halten sich so ziemlich im Preis. adaequate,
 angemessen. lot, Loos. measure, Maasregel. of —
 duties, die Käufer zur Bezahlung des Zolles zu ver-
 binden.



Madras, eine brittisch-ostindische Präsidentschaft, Haupt-Etablissement der Britten, in dem östlichen Theil der ghatischen Halbinsel, Sitz eines brittischen Gouverneurs, eine große See- und Handelsstadt, mit 300,000 Einw., mit einem Kastell, Fort St. George. Es werden daselbst verfertigt: vortrefliche baumwollene Waaren, darunter sich die wohlbekannten Shawls besonders auszeichnen, und verschiedene Glaswaaren zum Puz der Frauenzimmer; ferner Töpfereyen, Ziegeleien und Seesalzfiedereyen. Die Handelsgeschäfte sind ausserordentlich wichtig. nut-mego, Muscatnüsse. husk, Schaale. Amboyna, Ambolna, eine von den Molukken oder Gewürzinseln, den Holländern gehörig, mit der Hauptstadt gleiches Namens, wegen Kaffeeplantagen, noch mehr aber wegen der Gewürznelken, welche nur noch auf dieser Insel gefunden werden, sehr wichtig. Das Hauptcomptoir ist im Kastell Victoria. destruction, Zerstörung. Grass seeds, Grasssämereyen. Red clover, Rother Klee. White, oder Dutch clover, weisser oder holländischer Klee. Elfsineur, Helsingör, am Deresund, eine lebhafte Stadt, mit einer Zollstätte, hat erhebliche Gewehrfabriken und zwey Zuckersiedereyen. Da alle durch den Sund gehende Schiffe den Zoll bezahlen müssen, so ist der Ertrag desselben ausserordentlich beträchtlich, so mäßig er auch im Ganzen genommen ist. Es sind mehrere Häuser zu Elsenör, die sich ausschließlich mit Zollgeschäf.



schäften abgeben, als: H. A. Thalbitzers Wittwe und Comp., seel. Wrend van Deurs Wittwe und Comp. S. Lessers Sunder Zollrolle. Papenburgers, Papenburg, Städtchen im Amte Meppen, zum ehemaligen Hochstift, nunmehrigen Fürstenthum Münster, dem Herzog von Ahremberg gehörig, von vielen Schiffen bewohnt.

163.

to throw, führen, bringen. to imply, schließen, folgern. under — nature, wenn sie einer Mitbewerbung (Konkurrenz) dieser Art unterworfen sind. to afford a profit, einen Gewinn versprechen. to bounty, Vergütung, Bonifikation. which — them, welche nur immer statt derselben gebraucht werden können. wort, junges Bier. wash, Wäsche, Spüllicht — hier: ordinaires dickes Bier. bran, Kleien. cheese, Käse.

164.

As — entertained, da man sehr befürchtet. transferred, übertragen. to admit this loss, diesen Verlust ertragen zu können. Exeter, Hauptstadt von Devonshire in England, am Flusse Ex mit 17398 Seelen, hat wichtige Manufacturen von Tüchern, wollenen Zeugen, Strümpfen und Tapeten. Die Stadt hatte sonst ansehnliche Schifffahrt auf dem Flusse; da aber der Kanal verstopft worden, so müssen alle Gü.



Güter zu Topsham, 10 englische Meilen unter Exeter, aus- und eingeladen werden. Wer sich von dem Fabrik- und Manufacturzustand von England eine genauere Kenntniß verschaffen will, lese das treffliche Werk: Reise nach und in England, von Remnich. impoverished, verarmt. but — process, da aber diese Waaren nur eine geringe Vorrichtung erfordern. spotting, Sticken. who are not benefited, welche keinen Vortheil genießen. attended muß heißen: attended, begleitet. that by so doing, daß sie dadurch. reduced, herabgekommen. hired, gemiethet — angenommen. actuated, bewogen, veranlaßt. by motives of charity, aus Mitleiden. the stagnation — suspended, die Stockung, welche durch den Stillstand dieses Handlungsweiges veranlaßt wurde. shut up, verschlossen. Oporto, Port à Port, Hauptstadt der portugiesischen Provinz Entre-Minho und Duero, eine regelmäßige reinliche Stadt, nächst Lissabon die größte und wichtigste Handelsstadt in Portugal, mit 30,500 Einwohnern. Der, größtentheils in den Händen der Engländer sich befindliche, Weinhandel ist der bey weitem wichtigste Zweig seines Handels, nebst rohen Zuckern. Der Schiffbau nimmt zu, die Hut- und Seidenmanufakturen sind aber noch von keiner sonderlichen Bedeutung. to freight out, befrachten. Falmouth, Stadt an einem Meerbusen in der westlichen Gegend von Cornwallis in England. Sie hat auf der südlichen Seite einen vortreflichen Hafen, der so groß und sicher ist, daß 100 Schiffe darinn liegen können.



können. Von hier gehen wöchentlich 2 Packetboote nach Lissabon, und kommen von dahero zurück. Es wurde sonst viel Kupfer ausgeführt. Amerikanische Schiffe pflegen hier häufig einzulaufen, um die Ordres ihrer weitem Bestimmung von ihren Consignataires zu erwarten. thus incurred, welche auf diese Art veranlaßt werden. upwards muß heißen: upwards. culm, Schmiedefohle. immense, unermesslich. lime, Leim, hier: Steinfalk. rotten stone, englischer Trippel. flag, Flagge — hier: Fließe. iron foundery, Eisenschmelze brasshouse, Messinghütte. spelter, Spiauter, Zink. to deepen, vertiefen. throwster, oder thrower, Seidenspinner, Zwirner. terms, Bedingungen.

165.

In — difficulties, zu den — Schwierigkeiten kommt noch —. to labour under want, Mangel leiden. the price of chains, der Preis von Ketten — oder Zettelwolle. to outtrade, aus einem Handel heraussetzen. fleece, Wolle. a flock of sheep, Schaafheerde. to bargain, behandeln, erhandeln. to threaten, drohen. material injury, wesentlichen Schaden, Nachtheil. paste, Teig, Massa. vegetable, vegetabilisch, von Pflanzen kommend. substitute, Aushelfmittel. appearing likely to be attended, welches dem Anschein nach begleitet ist mit —. to save, retten, ersparen. ingredients, Materialien, die Bestandtheile. for making, zur Vereitung, Verfer-



fertigung. furnished, geliefert. as to afford a supply, um eine Zufuhr zu veranlassen. to judge proper, für gut finden. to make good, vergüten. ink, Tinte. fit for, tauglich. to incorporate, einverleiben, aufnehmen. waste paper, Makulatur. to repeal, zurückberufen, widerrufen — aufheben. to flay, oder to flea, abhäuten. cake, Kuchen. rape, Rübe — Rübsaat (Kuchen). on its passage, auf dem Weg. proprietor, Eigenthümer. entitled, berechtigt.

166.

At length, endlich. relinquished, verlassen — aufgegeben. facts, Thatsachen. brought forward, angegeben, vorgebracht. appropriated, eingerichtet. Thames, Themse, Fluß in England, an welchem London liegt. lighter, Leuchterfahrzeug, Ewer, Bordung. Barges, Barken. Punt, Schaufe, kleine Fahrzeuge. craft, Handwerk, hier: kleine stationirte (stehende) Fahrzeuge. boat, Boot. sloop, Schaluppe. cutter, Kutter. hoy, Treckschunte, ein großes Boot. wherry, Fähre. bumboat, ein Boot, das allein Lebensmittel an Schiffe verkauft. Peterboat, eine Art Fischerboot. aggregate, gesamt, sämmtlich. depredation, Plünderung, Beraubung. to check, hemmen. penalty, Strafe. an additional instance, ein anderweitiges Beispiel. well vessel, Flußschiff. to supply, zuführen. forty tons burden each, jedes von 40 Tonnen Gehalt, oder groß. Salmon trade, Lachs-handel. shipping company, Schiffergesellschaft. Leith, Leith,



Leith, der eigentliche Hafen von Edinburg, der Hauptstadt von Schottland. Leith hat etwa 14,000 Einw., vorzügliche Glashütten, Schiffszimmerwerfste Ankerschmieden, Zuckersiedereyen und Ziegelbrennereyen. wells, Ziehbrunnen — hier: Wassertasten: trout, Forelle. alive, lebendig. rental, Zinsenverzeichnis, Abgabe. Tweed, Fluß in Schottland. kit, Lachsfläschen. ice, Eis. collected, gesammelt. has — successful, ist glücklich gewesen, oder ausgefallen. Mogador, oder Suira, eine regelmäßig gebaute Stadt im Marokkanischen, mit einem Kastell und Hafen, woselbst ansehnlicher Handel getrieben wird. to destroy, zerstören. from — plague, aus Furcht vor der Pest. fee, Lehn, Eigenthum — Gebühr — Zinsen. in lieu thereof, an dessen Stelle. South Carolina, Süd-Karolina, eine der Provinzen der vereinigten nordamerikanischen Staaten, ohngefähr von 1160 Q. M. Flächeninhalt und 345,000 Einw., darunter etwa 13,000 Negerflaven. Produkte: Reis, Mais, Taback, Getraide, Terpentin, Theer, Pech, Holz, etwas Seide, Wein, Orangen, Feigen, Specacuanha, Sassaaparille und andere medizinische Kräuter, so wie Indigo. Hauptstadt: Charlestown, oder Charleston, eine Handelsstadt und Festung, eine der schönsten Städte in den vereinigten Staaten, mit einer Börse, Bank — Bank von Südkarolina genannt. Deutschland steht in weitläufigem Verkehr mit Charlestown, und liefert unter andern dahin: Leinwand, Stamoises, verschiedene nürnbergische Waaren, als Spiegel, Glasperlen, messingene Waaren,
So



Solinger Eisenwaaren, böhmische Gläser. Der Handel mit den vereinigten Staaten ist sehr unsicher, und erfordert große Kapitalien, weil alles auf langen Kredit gekauft wird. Man lese das treffliche Ebeling'sche Werk über Amerika nach. Georgia, Georgien, eine Provinz der vereinigten nordamerikanischen Staaten, von 936 Q. M. Flächeninhalt und etwa 160,000 Einw. Hat mit Südkarolina die nämlichen Produkte gemein; doch wird auch Baumwolle gewonnen. Die Hauptstadt heißt jetzt Augusta, in der Folge Washington, davon man in dem ersten Theil meines englischen Lesebuchs für Kaufleute eine kurze Beschreibung findet. Savannah, eine Handelsstadt am Flusse gleiches Namens.

167.

restriction, Einschränkung. inclined, geneigt gemacht — erregt. disposition, Neigung. without — other, ohne zugleich an dem dabey bezweckten Verlust oder Störung (Unbequemlichkeiten) Antheil zu nehmen. direct from hence, unmittelbar von hier. circuitous channel, durch einen Umweg. brandy, Brantwein. in the like manner, auf die nämliche Art. to throw, ziehen, bringen. chief profit, Hauptgewinn. under — limitations, unter besonderen Festsetzungen oder Einschränkungen. as it would tend, da es dazu dienen würde. blind, blind. violent, heftig. animosity, Heftigkeit, Groß. which — hostility, welche feindliche Regierungen. are so desirous



rous to encourage, aufzumuntern sich so sehr ange-
legen seyn lassen. left, von to leave, lassen. clear,
belle, hier: frey. neighbouring, benachbart. vil-
lage, darf. inch, Zoll. heel, Ferse, Absatz. nailed,
angenagelt. broad headed, breitsöpfig. edge, Ecke
— hier Rand. county, Grafschaft.

168.

spirited, geistvoll. individual, Individuum,
Mensch. erection, Errichtung. emulation, Nachei-
ferung. doubtless, ohne Zweifel. certain — people,
manche oder gewisse Art Leute. livelihood, Unter-
halt. Dublin, Hauptstadt von ganz Ireland, in
der Provinz Leinster, am Fluß Liffy, mit einem gu-
ten Hafen, nächst London die größte Stadt des brit-
tisch-ireländischen Staats, 210,000 Einw. und 14,300
Häuser, eine Bank und Börse. Nächst dem Leinwand-
gewerbe ist die Baumwollenmanufaktur bey weitem
die wichtigste. Dublin ist der Mittelpunkt des ire-
ländischen Handels. Londonderry, Handelsstadt
in Ireland, in der Provinz Ulster, am Flusse Lough
Foyle, mit einem guten Hafen. Belfast, Stadt in
der Provinz Ulster, an der Mündung des Lagenwa-
lers, mit einem bequemen, sehr gesuchten Hafen.
Sie besitzt ansehnliche Leinwand- und Kammertuch-
manufacturen, und 3 Zuckersiedereyen. Die ansehn-
liche Frachtfahrt giebt der Stadt guten Verdienst.
shortness of its exports, ihrer wenigen Exporte (we-
gen). line, Linie, Sache. out of employ, ohne Be-



Beschäftigung. food, Nahrung. to get in use, in Gebrauch kommen. rattans, oder rattan canes, Rottings. whangees, ostindische oder japanische Spaziergänge. cornelian stone, Karneol. China ink, chinesisches Tusch.

169.

to sustain, erleiden. ultimate, zuletzt — endlich. It — understood, Man ist allgemein einverstanden, einig. relief, Hülfe. have stopped working, haben aufgehört zu arbeiten. by authority, von Regierungswegen. for home consumption, zum inländischen Verbrauch. Philadelphia, Hauptstadt von Pennsylvania, der wichtigste Hauptort der vereinigten nordamerikanischen Staaten, ohnweit der Verbindung der Flüsse Delaware und Schuylkill, mit einem See-Hasen. Einw. 60,000. Häuser 7000. Man findet hier Zuckerraffinerieen, Strumpfwürkerereyen, Papiermanufakturen, Kattundruckerereyen, Tabacksspinnerereyen, Hutfabriken, Gerbereyen; auch ist der Schiffbau beträchtlich. Die Ausfuhr von Philadelphia betrug 1799. 12,400,000 Dollars, à 1 Thlr. 8 Gr. sächs. oder 2 fl. 24 kr. rhnl. In Philadelphia sind sehr viele deutsche Handlungshäuser etablirt, und der Verkehr dieser Stadt mit Deutschland überhaupt sehr lebhaft. Halifax, Hauptstadt des brittischen Gouvernements Neuschottland in Nordamerika, mit 1000 Häusern, über 12,000 Einw. und einem guten Hasen. Newyork, auf der Staateninsel, Hauptstadt der



der Provinz Newyork, eine wichtige Handelsstadt, mit einer Rhede, 4000 Häuser und 90,000 Einw. Diese Stadt hat ein Bankcomptoir der vereinigten Staaten, 2 Banken, eine Asscuranzgesellschaft, und mehrere Zuckersiedereyen. Der Verkehr mit Deutschland ist beträchtlich. has been licenced, hat die Erlaubniß erhalten. Spice Islands, Gewürzinseln. deposited, niedergelegt. Colombo, Hauptfestung auf der Insel Selan oder Ceylon, mit einem Hafen für kleine Schiffe, seit dem Friedensschluß zu Amiens den Engländern gehörig. A — cheaper, so scheint es doch nicht, daß diese Artikel deshalb (dadurch) wohlfeiler werden würden. differences, Streitigkeiten, Zwistigkeiten. adjusted, ins reine gebracht, beigelegt. Commissioner, Commissarius, Abgeordneter. in — view, in mercantili- scher Hinsicht. to insert, einschalten, ausheben. pro- perty, Eigenthum. captured, aufgebracht. exchan- ge, Auswechslung. restored, zurückgegeben. upon — property, wenn das Eigenthumsrecht davon er- wiesen werden kann. — misunderstanding, Mißver- ständniß. indemnity, Vergütung. obstacles, Hinder- nisse. blockaded, blockirt, besieged, belagert. in- vested, berennt, eingeschlossen. it is agreed, so ist man übereingekommen, predicament, Klasse. but — allowed, sondern es soll ihm erlaubt seyn. Petard, Petarde. match, Feute. balls, Kugeln, bullet, Ku- gel. pike, Picke. belt, Gewehrgehänge. scabbard, Scheide (Degen). Harness, Harnisch. to vitiate, ver-



verderben, entheiligen — hier: mit darunter
leiden.

170.

peculiar, eigenthümlich, besonders. to keep
pace, Schritt halten. workmanship, Arbeitslohn.
to exhibit, darlegen, darstellen. to confine his at-
tention, seine Aufmerksamkeit richten. cannot be
admitted, kann nicht gelten, oder angesehen werden.
beyond, über. trinkets, Quincaillerieen. they will
have made it subject, sie wollen ihn unterworfen
haben. abroad, auswärts. decrease, Abnahme. to
operate, bewirken, hervorbringen. to afford, hier:
anwenden.

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